Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 54,927.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY JANUARY 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
16th Jany.	INDIA	7911		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
6th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
12th "	DELHI	8090		
19th "	MANTUA	10888		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7003		
26th "	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10813		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9805
23rd "	MANTUA	10888		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10809
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 543, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	L. Mammi	19th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 509 single and Rs. 760 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	..Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,020	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 13th Jan.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
DWARKA	1,695	Fri. 14th Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 16th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvi.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoners, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 10th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 15th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th January, 1910.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	573
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

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PICKFORDS, LD. }
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SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,265	Rippier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,180	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Robustat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Bastion	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,180	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Bastie	28th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... ...Rs. 20 00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... ...Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,300 000

HEAD OFFICE:

3, ISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipon (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished ... "	" 7 0
Double fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7 0
Brass polished ... "	" 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0 15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4 0

No. 2 SHRIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

AGAIN FIRST

in popularity at Olympia Show

DUNLOP TYRES.

Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:

1,072 DUNLOPS

1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes
BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.

The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.

The Dunlop Golf Balls both

ORANGE SPOT AND JUNIOR

give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. K. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"BELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

HAVING RETURNED from my temporary leave, I have, TO-DAY, TAKEN CHARGE of the Bombay Agency of the Navigazione GENERALE ITALIANA.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st Decem ber last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE, P. W. D. ELECTRICAL BRANCH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—

1. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Jhelum Power Installation, Kashmir. Terms and conditions of service are briefly as under:—
   - Service temporary, and non-pensionable, terminable by one month's notice from either side.
   - Salary Rs. 700—850; biennial increment, Rs. 50.
   - Selected candidate will be required to commence on Rs. 700.
   - No joining expenses. No free quarters.
   - Travelling allowance and leave, in accordance with State Codes.
   - Thorough experience on High Tension, A.C. systems, indispensable.
2. POWER STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Jhelum Power Installation, Kashmir:—
   - Salary Rs. 300—600; biennial increment, Rs. 50.
   - Selected candidate must join on Rs. 500.
   - Other terms and conditions of service, as above.
   - Experience requisite, also as above.
   - A partially furnished bungalow at Mohora, will be provided for the Superintendent appointed, at a monthly rental, of 10 per cent. of salary.
   - Applications, with full particulars, and copies of testimonials, etc., which will not be returned, to be submitted to:—

THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER,
Jammu and Kashmir State,
JAMMU.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no Interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 7TH JANUARY, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT NO. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the compound house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwelling-houses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 21129 Square Yards, or thereabouts, (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 3428, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De Lima and De Senza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Dadiaby Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one year from 1st March, 1910, to 28th February, 1911, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1910.

Tender No. 1, for Ooreed (about 42,00,000 lbs.), Gram (about 1,00,000 lbs), Bran, Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, cottonseed and Salt, for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Horses and Mules.

Tender No. 1 A (alternative Tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 44,00,000 lbs), Bran (about 4,50,000 lbs), Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barely, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cottonseed and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Horses, and Mules.

Tender No. 2, for Hay, Green Grass, and Rice Straw for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for Hay, Lucerne Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter House, at Bandora.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item 1, or item 1 A, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item 2 and of Rs. 500 in case of item 3, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tenders or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities, if paid in cash, will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful Tenderer be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the 2nd fortnightly supply is received in March 1910 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subjected to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 6 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Rangoon Ooreed of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the Tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, &c., stipulated in Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th January, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HARJIWAN VEERJI, RANCHORDAS KALLIANJI, PRAGJI KALLIANJI and DHARAMSI HUKJIWAN, Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 579 of 1903 have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. MORARJI VELJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 5454 Square Yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land formerly under No. 461 of Pension and Tax assessment and now under Collector Old No. 461, Collector New No. 2431, Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123, of Pensian and Tax assessment together with the messunges, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate at the Kolbhat Street near Khadevi Road and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 3076 and Street No. 6 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Harjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Callianji, as representing the Plaintiffs and the Defendants Nos. 1 to 6 in the said suit No. 579 of 1903 and which said piece of land and premises are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay in Bombay and are bounded as follows, on or towards the North partly by the said Kolbhat Street, and partly the property of Mathuradas Morarji, Jamnadas Morarji and Tricumdas Morarji, on or towards the South by Kolbhat lane, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Vendors and partly by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and partly by the property of Mathuradas Morarji, Jamnadas Morarji and Tricumdas Morarji and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1910.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 10th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 5th January, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH 12TH, 14TH, 16TH and 19TH, FEBRUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

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BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI-
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattao Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhowanggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoerjee Knesseed Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	750,000

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
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Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
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London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

THORNYCROFT PATENT PETROL MOTOR WAGON, fitted with tipping body, suitable for Millmen's General Carriers, etc.

ENGINES:—4 Cylinders placed vertically at front of the Driver's seat.
GEARING:—4 Speed from 3 to 8 miles per hour.
BRAKES:—2 Independent powerful Brakes.
HORSE POWER:—20.
CARRYING CAPACITY:—3½ tons.
Trial allowed.

Apply to:—
Messrs. GOVINDJEE MADHOVJEE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th January, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Kambeker Street, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada and on account and at the risk of mortgagors, Bachoo Hoji Jacob, Juma Hussein Jocob, and Abubakar Bachu, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd March, 1909, the undermentioned landed property:—

All those three pieces of Fasandari land, containing by admeasurement 258 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2904, together with messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2602 and Street Nos. 241, 245 and which all premises are situate at Kambeker Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the Westby the said Kambeker Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Karim and on or towards the South by the property of Joosub Rehman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors at their Office, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government (Customs Department.)

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of Whiskey, Bitters, Colours, Medicine, Matches, Sewing Machine, Slate Pencils, Bathane, Bar Soap, Rubber Solution, Benzine, Gasoline, Puzz Cream,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

A quantity of new furniture such as single and double almiras, chest of drawers, writing table, tilet top teapoys, jardinieres, hat-stand, clothes baskets, phonograph stands.

1 Cottage piano by Adalbert, in good order.

1 English clock by John Bennett, strikes every quarter hours.

1 Double lens, 12 by 10 and

2. small lenses by Voigtlander and Soehn.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 413 of 1909, Jethibai vs. Motilal :—

1 Iron safe.

By order of the concerned—electric materials such as :—

6 pedastal fans, 4 desk fans, 6 ceiling fans of one hundred volts, lumber switches, shade holders, brackets, back plate holders, carpenters' resistances, cut outs reading, bayonet pings, wall sockets, resistance dynams, insulators for accumulators, etc.

By order of Mr. Dinsha N. Gusdar, sole owner of the shop in the name of Jamsed N. Gusdar, opposite China Bazar, on account of closing business.

Bottles of wine, whisky, brandy, claret, port, beer, vermouth, provisions, tea, coffee, shop furniture, etc.

By order of J. Sanders Stater, Esq., the official Liquidator of the Lakhmidas Khimji S. and W. Co., Ltd.:—

Office furniture such as writing tables, benches, chairs copper pots, screen, pillows, mattresses, etc.

At 3 P. M.

Several goat's bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber-tyred light dog-cart.

1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Rubber-tyred Landau.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji ..... Plaintiff

v/s.

Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the abovenamed Plaintiff, the mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the first Defendant abovenamed and in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit, dated the 23th day, September, 1909, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of January, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Bahadur, C.I.E. The Sale is without reserve and each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLERY.

1 one jugni ekadat (necklace with pearls).

2 one pair gold toda almasi, (gold anklets with diamonds, rubies and emeralds).

3 chintek almasi, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds).

4 champa kali, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds.

5 one pair bajoobunds, (anklets of diamonds, pearls and gold setting).

6 one pair kada almasi, (two round rings enamelled gold with diamonds).

7 one pair kangni and one pathoori (enamelled gold with diamonds).

8 one pair karan phul (ear-rings, pearl and emerald pendants with string of pearls).

9 one pair anti (ear ornament with two pearls and one emerald each).

10 one pair paijab (foot ornament of enamelled gold diamonds and pearls).

11 one har almasi (necklace in plush case with 15 pendants of diamonds and emeralds).

12 one pair bajoobund almasi (armlets diamonds set in gold).

13 one pair toda almasi (amulets with diamonds set in gold).

14 one pair toda almasi (anklets with diamonds set in gold).

15 one pair dastbund almasi (wristlets, diamonds set in gold).

16 one tavis marveridvala (charm of gold set with diamonds).

17 one pair chand berli (ear ornament).

The jewellery is on view at the Rooms of Auctioneers, A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The correctness of the description of the ornaments is not guaranteed, but intending purchasers must ascertain the particulars for themselves.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOW,

on the Road to Versova, close to four Bungalows, near Andheri.

High Court Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimbhai widow and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above Suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1910, at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the village of Versova, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusserwanji Batliwala, on the north by the creek belonging to the Government, and on the south by a common passage.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the receiver, abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 663 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hydersabad, Deccan ..... Plaintiff

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarmalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and

2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilerjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1886, (renewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,129 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 95.59, and bounded on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Muraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 896 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising from the 26th August, 1867, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 24th January, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Dayabhai Fakirbhai and Bai Gulab, consisting of gold ornaments, set with pearls, strings of pearls, gold ornaments, a lot of silver ornaments and other trinkets, copper and brass pots, safe, wearing-apparels, furniture, silver bar brick, clock and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The sale of Old China that was advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at our Rooms, is POSTPONED upto THURSDAY, the 13th instant, and the sale will take place at the premises close to Mr. A. Barnard, opposite the Bombay Club, Hornby Row.

IMPORTANT TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the premises close to Mr. A. Barnard, opposite the Bombay Club, Hornby Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a collection of Old Chinese Kang-He, Kean-Lung, Kia-Ching, Chingwha and other porcelain pieces, consisting of blue and white vases, plates, celadon vases and bottles, powdered blue vases, jars, sang-le-Boeuf bowls, black enamelled and decorated vases, bottles and bowls, white glazed vases, costly Jade bangles, bowls, flower-holders, wine cups, buckles, jade and crystal seal centres, engraved and pierced jade pieces and figures, valuable Jasper bowls, flower holders, old porcelain snuff bottles, painted and carved in relief, crystal and ruby glass snuff bottles, embroidered cushion covers, mantel-pieces, cut figures of birds and similar works of art.

The above collection, besides containing valuable jade articles, includes some rare old crystal jade and porcelain snuff bottles.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues will be obtained from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEBALE PROPERTY, situate at 2nd Koliwada, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from and by the order of Augusto Madias Pinto, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gopal Nagoo Patel, Raoji Nagoo Patel and Rama Kumla and others, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1900, and two further mortgage deeds, dated the 23rd day of December 1901, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or quit ground, containing by admeasurement 62 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the 2nd Koliwada Road at Lower Colaba in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 11 and 12 and New Nos. 4711 and 4712; Old Survey No. 9655 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 796 and Street Nos. 2, 4, and 6 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Jaffar Miyakhan and Bros., on or towards the West by the property of said Mortgagor, on or towards the North by the Public passage and property of Luxhma Dhurma and on or towards the South by the boundary wall of the Bombay Municipal property which was formally known as Alloo Paras property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Marine Street, Fort, Islampura Street and Elphinstone Land Estate, advertised to take place TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and the 13th instant is POSTPONED for a Fortnight.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow and vacant pieces of land on Bandra Hill, Bandra.

Under instructions from and by order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the premises on Bandra Hill, in separate lots the undermentioned properties to close account at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon and known as The Retreat, situate lying and being on the Hill at Bandra in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,553 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Daver, on or towards the west by the property of Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Pestonji Kawasji and partly by a passage leading to Bandra Hill Roads and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described and which said premises bear Survey No. 217 and form a portion of old plot No. 33.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Secondly.—All that peace or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the Hill at Bandra in the District of Thana and containing by admeasurement 1,522 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, partly by the Bandra Hill Road and partly by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Daver, or towards the West by the property of Thomas, known as "Macaulay Lodge," on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. D. A. De Monte and which said premises bear Survey No. 217 and form part of Old Plot No. 34.

At 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the Hill at Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1521 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bandra Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the North by a passage leading to and forming part of the property hereinbefore secondly described, and beyond that the property of Dinshaw Manekjee Daver and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. D. A. De Monte and which said premises bear Survey No. 217 and form part of Old Plot No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustin, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the owners, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1910.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, We take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is it still going strong of all parts, I. S. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
I M S Perseus .....Capt F G Bird ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 8.

Assaye.....4859 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Britannia.....1908 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....3896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bingo Master...3813 Hurry.....N Y Knisha
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cladmoor .....2408 Mathews.....
Garthasion .....2675 Jen s.....T Morrison & Co
Elax .....2671 Miner .....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara.....1358 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Ischia.....1717 Belsito .....F R S N Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....Killick Nixon & Co
John of Scott ...520 Kemp .....A M Harji
King Malcolm...2823 Thomas .....Antwerp .....T Morrison & Co
Ludgate.....2390 Nicholson.....
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Colobaria.....3437 Goss.....M M & Co
Okara.....3433 Lowe .....M M & Co
Polanda .....723 Barton.....Moysten.....F Plant
Queenmoor .....2409 Helmrich.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathness.....2818 Lamont ...W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh .....2828 Wown.....Killick Nixon & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....3253 Kelso .....W & A Graham & Co
Thornbeck .....2845 St. Cotton.....
Wansleydales.....2353 Oliver.....Killick Nixon & Co
Zinnia.....2339 Robinson.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Luzon	3181	L Randie.....	Genoa...	1-1-10...	T Morrison & Co
B Clan Macdonald...	3112	Hayward.....	Havre.....	13-1	James Finlay & Co
O&E Rinaldo...	2791	Pickering...	Hull...	18-1...	J Finlay & Co
D&E President...	2083	Jacobson.....	Zanzibar...	9-1...	A Strandis
F Silksworth Hall...	3041	Williams...	Antwerp...	14-1	W & A Graham & Co
H Cairngorm	1891	Hambly...	Avonmouth...	18-1	W & A Graham & Co
K Coronation.....	2375	Waters.....	Hull...	12-1...	W & A Graham & Co
L Linga ...	951	Rothwell...	Karachi ...	10-1...	M M & Co
N Ingleby...	2312	Rome ...	Baltimore	10-1...	R A Willis
O Gibralter...	2473	Storey...	Liverpool.....		S H Hoosein
P Remanby...	2827	Jones...	Philadelphia ...	16-1...	Manchester W & A Graham & Co
Q Kintail.....	2252	Griffith.....	Kebe...	16-1...	T Morrison & Co

H. W. P. P.

Mahanadi.....	547	Ahmed...	(repairing).....		B S N Co Ld
Saraswati	448	Ahmed			B S N Co Ld
Strmuji.....	647	Esmail...	Mangalore...	7-1...	B S N CoLd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray...	3120	East...	N F.....		J Finlay & Co
4 D Balduino.....	2684	Magantini...	Genoa...	15-1...	F R S N Co
7 Bohemia.....	2304	Gillhober...	Trieste...	16-1...	A L S N & Co
8 Rauenfels...	3523	Pfeiffor...	Hamburg...	15-1...	W & A Graham & Co
9 Tyningham.	2363	Jones...	Hull...	8-1...	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Crow Hall.....	2091	Mayall...	N F.....		Killick Nixon & Co
13 India.....	4134	Haddock...	London...	15-1...	P & O S N & Co

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong Dec. 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Styleani Bebis s...	Cambanis.....	Marseilles
	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden
	Purley s	Fatkath	Kobe
	Stamboul s	Odd	Genoa
	Nurani s	Olingan	Calcutta
	Virawa s	Emmett	Calcutta
	Luzon s	Randier	Genoa

The following vessel began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Scindia, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Aden on the 7th instant and is due here on the morning of the 15th instant. The same Co's s. s. Gerania left Trieste on the 7th instant and is due here on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—350 cwts coir yarn, V Haridas ; 142 oaks skins, Nirsamudin and Co ; 150 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

Clan Macdonald s—2,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 16 bales wool, E Hurbham ; 200 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 267 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Gibraltar s—30 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 51 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—118 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji Fand Sons ; 9 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 65 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 65 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchedina and Co ; 154 cwts chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Styliani Bebis s—15,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Scindia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—406 cwts coir yarn, V Haridas.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—129 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR PORT SAID.

Inglez s—2,606 cwts casterseed, and 10,540 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

Tynningham s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s—106 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silksworth Hall s—110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 4,002 cwts teelseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Queenmoor s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rawnfels s—16 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 1,176 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 42 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 385 cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Stamboul s—3,799 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Luzon s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

D Balduino s—1,112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—3,500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Purley s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Iran s—1,750 bales cotton, S J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Bingo Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co.

Iran s—150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—2,060 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—1,400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Iran s—200 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co ; 250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

S S George Embricos, 2244 tons, Captain F Gulandries, sailed for Hull on 21st day of December, with the following cargo:—

FOR HULL.

1,999 bags wheat, 6790 bags castorseed, 64,731 bags cottonseed and 470 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dide, 3,127 tons Captain J H Runton, sailed for Hull on 22nd day of December, with 205 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR GHENT.

55 bales cotton, Prier de Saon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

40 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR NORKOPPING.

55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. 13 cases tea, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HULL.

75 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 294 bags oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 975 bags bone meal, E C Nanji; 664 bags cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 6,566 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 714 bags cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co ; 5,754 bags castorseed and 7,956 bags cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4319 bags cottonseed, A Khimji ; 1,347 castorseed, G Bhimji.

S S St. Bride, 2,574 tons, Captain W R Nicoll, sailed for Hull on 22nd day of December, with the following cargo:—

FOR HULL.

3,695 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 40,158, bags cottonseed, L Dreyfuss and Co; 240 bags myrobalans, E Oomersey; 1,480 bags castorseed, and 1,334 bags cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,663 bags cottonseed, T Manrag; 4,086 bags castorseed ; 4800 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,132 bags cottonseed and 503 bags myrobalams, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

2,500 tons manganese ore, M Doonger ; 1,000 owts buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

S. S. Umsingha, 1,868 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, sailed for Leith on 24th day of December with the following cargo:—

FOR LEITH.

1,533 bags cottonseed, A Khimji; 13,493 bags cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 7,255 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 8,579 bags cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

1,800 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

S. S. King Malcolm, 2,838 tons, Captain T O Thomas, sailed for Antwerp on 24th day of December with 1,855 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR HULL.

688 bags cottonseed and 1,400 bags castorseed, L Drefuss and Co ; 4,266 bags cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 13,038 bags cottonseed, 1,400 bags castorseed and 97 bags myrobalans, A Khimji; 1,391 bags casterseed, and 3,285 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 12,850 bags cottonseed, W. Becher ; 6,320 bags cottonseed, and 2,100 bags castorseed, T Memrazs; 910 bags myrobalans and 50 bags cottonseed, E Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

2,600 bags teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 36 bags gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 162 bags gum, R Dewji and Co; 1,400 bags castorseed, H. Maganlal; 1,300 bags myrobalams, W Becher; 699 bags, mustardseed, 1,913 bags rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1,734 bags castorseed, and 1,662 bags mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 1,503 tons manganese ore, M Doonger; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co; 110 bales cotton, Hazbrook and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,380 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

S. S. North Wales, 2,381 tons, Captain C Oliver, sailed for Liverpool on 29th day of December, with 912 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

912 bales cotton, 35,454 bags cottonseed and 17,248 bags maize, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

IMPORT.

S. S. Scindia—3353 tons, Captain W. M. Kelso arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with the following cargo:—

343—oil 28, twist, 250 writing slates, 15 give, 1639 soap, 568 soda, 250 turpentine, 224 papers, 275 old news papers, 8 tobacco, 272 paint, 75 cigarettes, 114 copper sheet, 3,000 tinplates, 200 bottles, 10 nails, 400 buckets, 40 window glass, 150 ammonia alkali, 60 tallow, 893 whisky, 531 beer, 52 coal pitch, 147 coal tar, 337 confections, 564 wines spirits, 8 varnish, 286 green copperas, 115 sewing machines, 11271 hard spelter, 13 red lead, 27 docks, 123, cottons.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th January 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran ...	9	12	42 p.m.	0	53
Suez	9	1	30 p.m.	0	26

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route right to Bassora interrupted beyond (7-1-10).

Cable Saigon Bangkok interrupted. (8-1-10).

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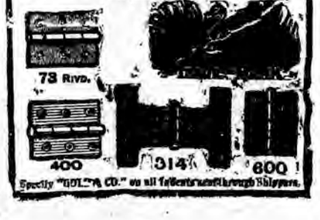


Specify "GOLD & CO." on all letters and through Shippers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLEMENTI SMITH—Dec. 11, at Tasworth, the wife of Capt. Hubert Clementi Smith, R. E., of a daughter.

GORDON—Dec. 16, at 3 Beauchamp Hill, Leamington, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. H. V. Gordon, R.N., of a son.

HARRINGTON—Dec. 16, at 25 Cadogan Court, the Lady Aline Harrington, of a son.

HOME—Dec. 18, at St. John's, Chidham, Emsworth, the wife of Commodore A. H. C. C. Home, R.N., of a son.

MACGREGOR—Dec. 18, at 23 Lennox Gardens, S.W., the wife of Capt. Macgregor, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

PIKE—Dec. 14, at Porkellis, near Helston, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. C. J. Pike, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—CAREY—Dec. 18, at the Parish Church, Wellingborough, Gerard Henry Wake Clark to Eleanor Katherine Matilda Carey, daughter of Col. Carteret Carey.

JONES—BUXTON—Dec. 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Deal, Capt. Walter Thomas Cresswell Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I. to Hildred, daughter of A. St. Clair Buxton.

KEYSER—GORDON—Dec. 15, at St. Peter's Church, Henfield, Col. Frederick Charles Keyser, C.B., late Royal Fusiliers, to Mabel Laura, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, K.C.B.

MERYON—GOODALL—Dec. 18, at Christ Church Lancaster Gate, Lieut. Thomas Chalmers Meryon, R.N., H.M.S. "Bonaventure," to Gwendolen Mary, daughter of the late Herbert Goodall.

OGSTON—CARTER—Dec. 16, at St. Columba's, Pont Street, Walter Henry Ogston, of Bombay, to Josephine Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. H. Carter, Shanghai.

ST. JOHN TWIGG—Dec. 18, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, Winstan St. Andrew St. John, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., son of R. F. St. Andrew St. John (late 60th Rifles and Burma Commission), to Violet Julia Louise, daughter of Henderson J. Twigg.

TIDMARSH—KENWORTHY—Dec. 15, at St. Gregory's, Cheltenham, Capt. R. M. Tidmarsh (Duke of Wellington's), son of the late Col. Tidmarsh, to Mary Nield (Daisie), daughter of John Kenworthy.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—Dec. 15, at Ealing, James Francis Birch, colonel (retired), aged 88.

DYSON-LAURIE—Dec. 19, at 111 Gloucester Place, W., Col. Dyson-Laurie (late Border Regt.), aged 70.

EVANS—Dec. 18, at Abbot's Barton, Canterbury, Sebastian Evans, M.A., LL.D., aged 79.

STANLEY—Dec. 16, at Penny Bridge House, Ulverston, Charles Edward Henry Stanley, late lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards, aged 66.

WARDEN—Dec. 15, at Netherfield, Crowborough Sussex, Major Richard Edward Warden, late Royal Garrison Art.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture in English on "The Order of Thought before the coming of Buddha and of Jesus," Hall of the Theosophical Society at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

English Comedy Company, "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15 p.m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : "The stiffest price you can pay for some things is to get them for nothing."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itola" was closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. yesterday the 9th instant. Supplementary mail closes at 7-30 p.m. to-day 10th instant.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p. m., (S. T.). Subject :—"The order of Thought before the coming of Buddha and of Jesus." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A PARSI PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—Mr. Savakshah Dhunjishah Jivaji Dhondy, M.A., has been appointed Professor of French in the Gujerat College, and assumed charge of his office last week. His University career has been a brilliant one. In 1904 he matriculated from the New High School of Bombay at the age of 15. In 1907 he passed the LL.B. examination and in the following year having passed the B.A. examination in the first class, obtained a Fellow

...N GAZETTE."

...ty, December 18.

...K. H. L. Mackenzie has been ... rank of sub-lieutenant in his ...arch 30.

Dec. 20,

...urtice has been appointed a nursing ...een Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing

Dec. 21.

...M J R Sleigh has been appointed a nursing ...on probation, in Queen Alexandra's Royal ...l Nursing Service.

War Office, Dec. 21.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. R C Maxwell, C B to have charge of Administration, Southern Command, vice Major-Gen. F W Benson, C B retired Dec. 11. Capt. A L C Clarke, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be a Deputy Asst. Adjutant quartermaster-general, vice Capt M M Haldane, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt. who has vacated that appointment Dec 10,

Establishments.

School of Musketry—Capt. L. Brandreth, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be an instructor, vice Capt. A. J. Carter, D. S. O., the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec. 16.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut. W. B. White to be captain on augmentation Dec. 20.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussaer—D. Mcm. Kavanagh to second lieutenant (on probation) in succession to Lieut. J. Blakiston-Houston, promoted Dec. 22.

16th (the Queen's) Lancers—Second Lieut. C. F. Dugdale to be lieutenant, vice F. E. Adams, promoted Nov. 27.

17th (Duke of Cambridge Own) Lancers—Capt R. A. Coote is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry Nov. 29.

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars Capt. A. S. Wills resgins his commission Dec. 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt F Reed is placed on retired pay. Sergt-Major R Taylor to be quartermaster with the honorary rand of Lieut, vice honorary Capt F Reed Dec 22.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt S F Alderson retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt H B H Johnston is restored to the Establishment, vice S F Alderson Lieut J F H Tomaeson resigns his commission Dec 22.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut B Cruddas to be captain, vice H G Lynch-Staunton seconded Sept 12.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J H Dyas, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on the Half-pay List Dec 22.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London.—Lieut A A C FitzClarence, an adjutant of Territorial infantry, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotiwn, 1907 Nov. 28

The Devonshire Regt.—Second Lieut G E R Prior to be lieutenant, vice R B Featherstone, seconded Nov. 18. Lieut S C Nation, from 4th batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R B Featherstone, seconded Dec. 22.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut M R P W Gledhill, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be captain, in succession to Major E H E Daniell, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment Dec. 22.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt H M Martin, from the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf, to be major, vice R de H Burton, retired Dec. 22.

The Durham Light Inf.—Lieut R J G Stoker to be captain, vice J H Wood, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Second Lieut E H Gilpin to be lieutenant, vice R J G Stoker June 2.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A A Spottiswoode. on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dec 22. Major E A Cowans to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col A A Spottiswoode; Captain C B Chamlay to be major, vice E A Cowans Dec 22.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders —Second Lieut R F L Johnstone to be lieutenant, on augmentation Dec 2

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut H B Ward resigns his commission Dec 22

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut A C B Critchley-Salmonson to be lieutenant, vice C J S Le Cornu, admitted to the Indian Army Sept 16.

The West India Regt—Lieut N M Gepp resigns his commission Dec 22.

The Army Service Corps.

The following officers are seconded for service under the Colonial Office :—Capts E R O'Hara, J L Jesse, Lieuts J C M Doran, H de M Rose, B Shelton Oct 1. Capt B L Beddy, Lieut P V Le G Falle Oct 23.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major L C G Tufnell, ordnance officer, third class to be an ordnance officer, second class, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Major H C Marshall RA, who reverts to regimental duty; Major H J A Banks, DSO, the Hampshire Regt, ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an ordnance officer, third class, vice LCG, Tufnell Dec 17. Inspector of ordnance machinery, third class, and Honorary Lieut R F Barber, to be an inspector of ordnance machinery, second class, with the honorary rank of captain, and to remain seconded for service with the Ordnance College Dec 19. W White to be an inspector of ordnance machinery, thid class, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice W J P Rodd seconded Dec 22.

Army Pay Department.

Major C I Scott, Staff paymaster, to be lieutenant colonel Dec 14. The undermentioned paymasters to be majors ;—Capts A St C Holbrook, W Parry Dec 21.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col A A Spottiswoode, Half-pay List, to be colonel Dec 22. Capt Local Major L O F Stack, Half-pay List, to be major Oct 20. Ridingmaster and Honorary Capt W H King Half-pay List retires on retired pay Dec 22. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E J Hopkins R E is granted the honorary rank of captain Dec 20.

General Reserve Officers.

C W D Lynch late captain theDuke of Cornwall's Light Inf., to be captain. W H Murphy late lieutenant the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians to be lieutenant Dec 22.

Admiralty, 21st December.

Royalal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Frank Dorrington Bangay has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant dated 8th August, 1908.

Admiralty, 22nd December.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Samuel Baker Froude to be Lieutenant dated 20th December.

Admiralty 23rd December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant :—

Frederic Southwell Piper, dated 24th July, 1906.
Richard Michael Ward, dated 7th January, 1908.

Admiralty, 24th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870 and His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October :—

Commander Frederick Claude Hyman Allenby has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

War Office, Whitehall, 24th December.

The Lancashire Fusiliers

Major General William Drummond Scrase Dickins C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir E. A. Holdich, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 9th December.]

War Office, Whitehall, 24th December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Sir James R. L. Macdonald K.C. I.E., C.B., to command the Troops in Mauritius, vice Major-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., who has resigned that appointment. Dated 18th December.

Colonel Robert A. K. Montgomery, D.S.C., to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. J. Davies, C. B. Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade. Dated 17th December.

Major Eustace R. A. Shearman, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, to be a Brigade Major vice Major R. L. Mullens. 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Dated 19th December.

Major Gerald F. Trotter, M. V. O., D. S. O., Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada dated 8th December.

Captain Lancelot N. F. I. King Royal Engineers, from a 2nd Assistant Instructor, School of Military Engineering, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Captain C. G. W. Hunter, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 16th December.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards. Second Lieutenant Algernon S Hoare to be Lieutenant, vice E A L Green, resigned, dated 15th December.

1st King's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Leslie St C Cheape to be Adjutant, vice Captain D C Brown, dated 23rd October.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Cellingwood L Wood to be Captain, vice A S Wills, resigned, dated 22nd December.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles V Hume, M V O, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List, dated 23 December.

Major Edmund P Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C V Hume, M V O, D S O Dated 23rd December,

Lieutenant Herbert G Fisher to be Captain, vice C E G Woolcombe-Adms appointed Adjutant Dated 9th October,

Lieutenant Harold E C Ditmas retires on retired pay under the provisions of Article 510 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 25th December,

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery :—

Douglas H K Hunter Dated 23rd November,
Claude A Mortimore Dated 3rd December,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Hubert A A Livingstone, C M G, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H S King, retired. Dated 15th December.

Captain Ranald H Macdonald to be Major, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 11th December.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant Ebenezer J L Pike is restored to the establishment, vice Sir L C W Alexander, Bart, resigned. Dated 10th December.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Second Lieutenant Guy V Goodliffe to be Lieutenant, vice A K Puzey, promoted. Dated 28th November.

The Norfolk Regiment. Second Lieutenant Ernest F. V. Briard to be Lieutenant, vice C. C. Lyle, seconded. Dated 24th November.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant, Peter F Carew to be Lieutenant vice G. C. Stubbs, appointed Adjutant. Dated 7th December,

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) Captain Harold Fitz W. Hardman to be Major, vice H. C. Frith, promoted. Dated 27th November.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant John H. Berkley to be Lieutenant, vice J. A. W. Foottit, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 9th October,

The Royal Irish Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles J Burke is restored to the establishment, vice E W B Weir, seconded. Dated 7th December.

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant Charles J Paterson to be Lieutenant, vice C E Morgan, placed temporarily on the Halfpay List on account of ill-health. Dated 9th December.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard E Patridge to be Lieutenant, vice H M Greenhill, resigned. Dated 18th December.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain Harold A Robinson to be Major, vice J H Ansley, promoted. Dated 17th December.

The King's (Shorpshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Ralph Fort to be Lieutenant, vice G. A. Delme-Murray, promoted. Dated 17th November.

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Robert C. W. Alston to be Captain, in succession to Major A. A. Wolfe-Murray, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 8th December.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant John C. P. O'Brien to be Lieutenant, vice G. Bull, seconded. Dated 17th November.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Arthur J. D. Preston to be Lieutenant, vice H. O. Davis, resigned. Dated 15th December.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Peter Grobel to be temporary Roman Catholic Chaplain. Dated 25th December.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederick L Bacon, on completion of his period of seivice on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 23rd December.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels :—Robert A. K. Montgomery, D.S.O.' from the Royal Artillery. Dated 17th December. Paul R. S. Churchward Half-pay List. Dated 17th December.

Charles V Hume, M V O, D S O Half-pay List Dated 23rd December.

Lieutenant Arthur E Newland, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Captain, while employed as a Company Commander with the King's African Rifles Dated 13th December.

General Reserve of Officers.

Walter Pepys, late Captain, 13th Hussars, to be Captain Dated 25th December.

Patrick, Lord Glamis, late Lieutenant, Scots Guards, to be Lieutenant Dated 25th December.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—DEC. 24.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R T Clarke, B Cov, 7 mo	Major F T T Moore, 4 Cav, 6 mo M C
Mr Fazl ud din, B, 2 mo	Capt M Eliot, 41 Dogras, 6 mo M C
Mr C Goodall, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut F L Maclaren, 9 G R, 3 mo M C
Mr C T Williams, B, 2 mo	Chief Engr R Walker, R I M, to April 30, 1910
Rev J G S Syme, Bo, 5 days	Miss H Rorke, Q A M N S I, to April 18 1910
Col G S Ommanney, 2-3 G R, 25 days	
Major R Lukin, 9 Hodson's H, 14 days	

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col H E Banatvala, I M S, B	Lieut Col H L Roberts, M V O, 1 Lrs
Lieut Col S L Aplin, I A, B	Lieut Col R W Nicholson, S T C
Lieut Col Sir G Roos-Keppel, K C I E, B	Major E N Obbard, I A
Major J Fisher, D S O, I M S, B	Major W E White, 3 Brah
Major C P Thompson, I A, B	Major J M C Colvin, V C, R E
Capt J A Frett, I A, B	Major T R Maclachlan, 40 Pathans
Mr E Danks, B Cav	Major H A Newell, S T C
Mr D L Drake Brockman, B Cov	Major F D Browne, I M S
Mr F C French, B Cov	Capt C L Peart, 106 Hazara Prs
Mr S R Daniels, B Cov	Capt J Matson, I A
Mr W R G Moir, B Cov	Capt E G J Byrne, 104 R
Mr L Marshall, B Cov	Capt H W Ashburner, 106 Prs
Mr A H Gayer, B	Capt J R Rowan Robertson, S T C
Mr A W J Turner, B	Capt C F Anderson, R E
Mr G Clarke, B	Capt G D P Swinley, 14 Sikhs
Mr F J Harvey, B	Lieut F L Maclaren, 9 G R
Mr F T Bates, B	Lieut S M Toppin, R A
Mr J P Cook, B	Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Cav
Mr W D Abercrombie, B	
Rev Canon T E F Cole, B	
Mr C B Smales, B	
Rev S O Piers, M	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F H Burkitt, B	Capt R K White, I M S
Capt B L Bignell, 41 Dogras	Lieut C A Beer, 3 Brah
Capt R E Bond, 4 Raj	Lieut H E Money, 1 G R
Capt H E Henderson, R A	Lieut J S Marshall 35 Sikhs

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 8.

A well marked depression is shown to-day over the West Orissa and adjacent districts and has caused a few isolated falls of rain in North-east of India and thick cloud in Deltaic Bengal. The depression from Persia has caused a few light falls of snow in Kashmir.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the North-east of India and a few falls in the Submontane Districts of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

SIMLA, JANUARY 9.

The depression in West Orrisa, yesterday, has moved eastward, and now crossing head bay, has given nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, Bengal Proper, South Eastern Bengal, the chief amounts being Barisal and Calcutta, one and a half-inches ; Chitagong, Jessore and Burdwan, half. Light falls of rain have been reported from Ludhiana and Chakrata.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam and extreme North Burmah.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake recorded yesterday at Simla at 20-32 from approximate distance of two thousand miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th January, 1910, giving date for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become lightly to moderatedly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the Submontane Districts ; the minimum is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Indore and Bhavnagar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the western half of the division ; the minimum continues in excess everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in North-West India. This appears to be associated with the formation of an area of low pressure over Sind and the adjacent parts of Gujarat and Rajputana. No precipitation however seems likely in these areas.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.H.E. PROCTER, A.D.C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 10th January.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Wednesday next, the 12th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th January.

Parade for the week for No 1 and 2 Companies.

4 OFFICERS INSTRUCTIONS.

Wednesday the 12th inst at 7 a m.

Officers Instructional Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

5 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Thursday the 13th at 7 p.m. at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

6 DRILLS.

Saturday the 15th inst at Mahaluxmi Fort Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

7 DRILLS E. E. Co.

Wednesday and Friday the 12th and 14th inst at 6-30 p.m,

Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 10th January.

30.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

To-day Monday 10th inst.—Lecture on Outposts at the Government Telegraph Office (Top Floor North End) at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N. C. Officers.

Tuesday 11th inst—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5-30 p. m.

Wednesday 12th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

31.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order—Uniform with Capp.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

III.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 p. m.

Thursday 13th Inst.—"L" Coy, Parade on Coy, Parade Ground at 8 a.m.

Friday 14th inst—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

31. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

32.—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

33.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 5261 Vol. F. A. Laythorpe,

34. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers Match 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FROM the 25th to the 31st December, 2 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 267 Hindus and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 334. The death-rate was 34·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers 116; bowel complaints 27 ; and other causes, 191.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

Some of us remember, perhaps the more ferocious of us may still keep in use, those instruments of torture known as confession books. In these, writes a London correspondent, the wretched victim was ordered to publish his most improper opinions and his best-beloved prejudices. The kind of food he liked best was put on record in indecent contiguity to the virtue he most admired. He was expected to offend all his feminine friends save one by a description of the kind of woman he thought most beautiful. To this species of cruelty succeed a more ingenious fashion. Ladies of refined skill in making other people uncomfortable began to keep books in which their friends were required to write the ladies' characters. This kind of thing was more iniquitous than the old confession-books. The others only required you to make a fool of yourself. These character studies meant that you must either be rude or a liar. And as few of us can lie well at any length, there was also the uncomfortable feeling that your lies had not come off. There is no state so humiliating. Now comes news of a third plague far surpassing the horror of its predecessors.

THE INTERVIEW BOOK.

After the confession and the characters, behold the interview-book and tremble. Your hostess and your hostess's daughter and her sisters and her cousins and her aunts are going to say, "Sit down, and confide all your inquities since you were born to my little book." The wretched victim is expected to reveal what he is in all its naked horror, and how he dares to be it. He is, we are informed, to declare "his aims and aspirations, his exciting experiences and so on." Aims and aspirations are bad enough. If people have any of any importance, you may be quite sure they will not want to write them down. But it is the "so on" which is overwhelming. Which of us would dare to confess to anyone the "so ons" of our existence? All the little peccadilloes that we didn't exactly instead, but enjoyed immensely ; all the adventures when we saw what was right and admired it, but did something worse. Every truly moral person will desire to put on record a protest against the danger of these interviews. It is obvious that the person who demands the interview will always be she, and the person who gives it will always be he. Now, you do not need much experience of the ways of the world to know that when a man begins to tell a woman all about himself the atmosphere becomes electric. The man who tells you his life-story is as dangerous as the matron who says, "Alas! I am misunderstood," or the maid who murmurs, "Alas! I do not understand." There is no cynism in being aware of this. As a matter of fact, it is not the worldly wise, the experienced, whom this matter of the interview-book will make dangerous. They will know what not to say. They will be careful to make their confessions as severely limited as a politicans's explanation of what he meant. But the innocents abroad in the land. They, dear souls, will paint themselves with most elaborate care. The will betray everything. And the result will be intoxicatingly interesting.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 5th January:—

Slight rain during week part Sind, Deccan, Kolhapur. More needed parts East Deccan where standing crops suffering insufficient moisture. Crops generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting continues parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur. Threshing continues parts Sind, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar, Poona, Kathiawar. Rabi sowing progressing parts Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stock sufficient. Prices risen Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ratanagiri, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Gujarat 8 to 21, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 20 to 34 per cent. less than normal and Deccan 6 per cent. more to 25 per cent. less.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CASTOR IN MADRAS.

The total area sown with castors in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1909 is 329,400 acres or about 11 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1908. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 23 and 29 per cent. respectively. The decrease as compared with 1908 is most marked in Anantapur and Guntur and it is attributed to want of timely rainfall and to the preference shown by ryots to the cultivation of other crops. It is reported that the crop was as usual sown in July or August. The crop is generally in fair to good condition but is in need of rain in parts. In the majority of taluks the crops was harvested in November 1909 which may be regarded as normal. The estimated outturn of the crop is 63 per cent. of the normal.

Villages other than ryotwari report a total area of about 21,300 acres estimated to yield 52 per cent. of a normal crop.

COTTON IN MADRAS.

[On an average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·0 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The total area sown up to the end of November 1909 is 1,313,500 acres or 11 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1908. It also exceeds the average of ten years by 5 per cent., though it is less than the average of five years by 3 per cent. The increase is most marked in the districts of Tinnevelly, Bellary and Cuddapah, and it may be ascribed to timely and sufficient rainfall. The yield is at present estimated at 138,567 bales of 400 lbs. each or 18 per cent. more than the estimated yield of the corresponding period of 1908. The crop is reported to be generally fair.

Villages other than ryotwari report a total area of 135,100 acres or about 14 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1908, but the yield of this area is as at present estimated to be 12,100 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The Native States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai report a total area of 24,535 acres estimated to yield 3,049 bales of 400 lbs, each.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 9.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 24th December, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

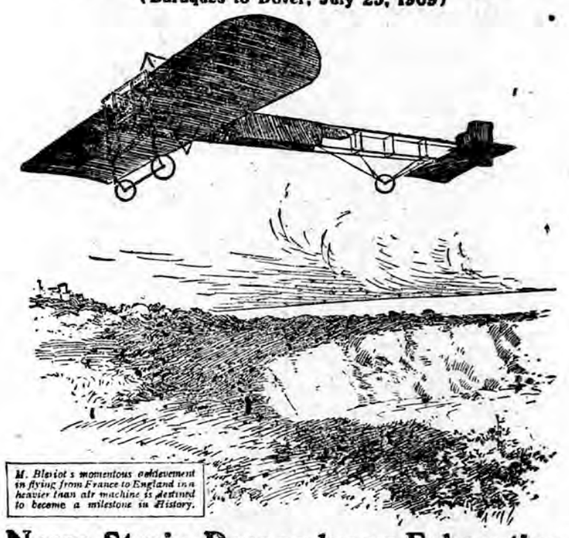
Amoluter, Mr and Mrs	Muse, Mr and Mrs W
Begg, Mr H A	Mair, Mr A
Brown, Mr E G	Monte, Mrs C D
Butcher, Nurse A	Murrell, Mr John
Cuthbertson, Mr J M S	Meredith, Mr L A
Cassie, Mr and Mrs G I	Nehri, Mr M
Chichester, Maj and Mrs A G	Ogston, Mr and Mrs W H
Casson, Mrs W F S	Peek, Sir Winfield
Campbell, Mrs M	Parcell, Lt and Mrs V
Clark, Mrs	Palet, Mrs L
Douglas, Lt R N W H S	Prideaux, Mr R A
Dutt, Mr N M	Ransford, Mr C
Downing, Mr D	Reid, Mr W D
Exham, Lt	Short, Mr B
Emerson, Sir Wm	Sinclair, Mr John F
Evans, Capt L P	Smith, Lt S N
Edgar, Mr B	Smith, Dr Hugh
Graves, Mrs G H	Togie, Mr D
Holland, Mr P T	Tod, Sub Lt Eric B
Hutton, Miss	Togie, Mr D E
Marks, Mr Seaborne	Tribe, Mrs C W
Macdonald, Col	Venables, Sub Lt A G
	Ware, Mr, Mrs, Miss W

BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

Corbett, Capt, Mrs J S	Lindsay, Capt
Elliot, Mr J	Whyte, Major J F
O'Brien, Mr H	

The First Over-Channel Flight

(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)



M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes :—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors : Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents :—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by their Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a constant anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 32s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pain in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; weakness across the loins, Gravel or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s¾d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

FACIAL HUMOUR READILY CURED

Two Boys Contracted Ringworm at Same Time—One was Treated Professionally to No Avail—Other Perfectly Cured by Cuticura.

MARKED CONTRAST IN FAVOUR OF CUTICURA

"At the end of July our boy was sleeping with a little friend and a few days after it was noticed that they both had ringworm. Knowing the value of the Cuticura Remedies we bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and started using them without delay. The ringworm grew larger on his face until it was the size of a florin and then disappeared and on the 14th of September he went back to school again with the skin perfectly clear and free from blemish. We quite expected him to be from school at least six months. He had one Cuticura Pill a day, after dinner. It is a marvelously simple treatment besides being

A GROUP OF GREAT SINGERS.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Poets are standing transporters, whose employment consists in speaking to the fathes and to matter; in producing apparent imitations of unapparent natures, and inscribing things un-apparent in the apparent fabrication of the world." Zoroaster.

There they stood on pedestals in marble. And the same light was on them all. Was their genius on the same level? Is the world agreed as to their respective ranks? There was Goethe and Byron; Victor Hugo and Lamartine. The fifth was Musset, the spoilt child of the muse. The first two were Pagans, the next two Christians. The last wavered; woman and wine divided his worship.

". . . Jouis dit la raison palenne;
". . . Espere soulement, respond la foi chretienne
". . . Entre ces deux chemins j'hesite et je m'arrete."

(Enjoy says the Pagan faith, hope says the Christian. Between these two I hesitate and stop.) Their theodicy apart, poetry exists by itself, independently of doctrines. It is, or it is not. If it enchants the imagination, all is said. Imagination becomes its accomplice, and recruits it admirers of every belief. What counts is the power and the intensity of the inspiration, the extent of the representation, the dimension of the framework, the grandeur and finish of the work, the influence exercised on the ideas, the arts, and the society of an epoch. This something, dont-know-what—makes a poet hold a large place in a country, and in a century, like a statesman, a sovereign, a warrior. Since an ancient has said, "Musa Alex" the poet has often been compared to the bird, and is represented soaring like the eagle. And what better symbol for this grandiose image, this magnificent stature cut in eternal ice, which the sun of a a whole summer fails to soften, set off with a German foggy sky for back ground? What an Olympian face in the purest of marble, whom the kiss of love never quickened!

For

GOETHE

loved nobody, save himself and his genius. What! Not women? "They" loved him. Such was his majestic brow, such depth in his eye, so impassive the face, and the serenity stamped on his nature so unalterable, that he fascinated and ravished you. They once put the hand on his heart to discover pulsation there. They did not succeed. Aged twenty-eight at the time of Voltaire's death, he offered after him the spectacle of one of those literary existences, which become social powers; one of those intellectual royalties, which have not the less prestige for not figuring in the almanack of Gotha. He reigned at once as creator and as critic. He scattered his ideas like fecund germs which flourished in Germany and fructified Europe. At the same time he concentrated them in his creations, Werther, Mignon, Charlotte, Goetz de Berlinchingen, Faust, Mephistopheles, Marguerite. Capable of writing master-pieces himself, he has views of incomparable sagacity and depth on the master-pieces of others. His comprehensive genius embraces the two orders of beauty, the two spheres of ideal. He ages and his old age is a majesty, or rather a poesy the more. Art and science, the creed of the beautiful, old and young Germany, march with him and form his escort. The artist, the poet is transfigured, and is become patriarch, pontiff, oracle, demi-god. The passion which stirred the first years of his youth, without impairing the vigour and lucidity of his brain, is changed at his decline into a sort of serene contemplation, which lets itself be loved, and smiles at the innocent adorations. Despite the date of his birth, he makes himself our contemporary in bequeathing us Faust. He is one of those types who live, who personify the idea, the sentiment, the moral malady of an epoch, which speak so powerfully to the imagination, that art is engrossed and inspired by them, and in all the languages of drama, of colours, of sounds, they add something to his forms and his life. The reign of

LORD BYRON

is stormier and shorter; or rather he reigns least and interests us most. Perhaps his genius was all one-sided, which fashion raised to the skies and let it fall thence. But what brilliance! what magic! what grandeur, even in the voluntary disgrace of that embittered soul! In these haughty raptures with the society of the wealthy and the wise, what ravages and what conquests among the wise and the wealthy! Here are no isolated groups of students or artists met in a garret to read beautiful fragments and beautiful verses; no individual essays of a small number of minds as heralds calling the attention of an indifferent public to a name or a work; but it is an entire generation—thinkers, lovers, dreamers, patricians, soldiers, adventurers, great lords, conquerors and the conquered—who thrill and are enrapinred by these accents, who hang on those lips, on that original and superb poetry, those legendary recitals which envelope the poet, his heroes, and their works in the same aureole. Everything conspired to that illusion of the marvellous, and of mirage, from the wrath of prudish Albion from the exchange of anathemas and of reprisals, even to the exile athwart Europe, to the very manner of wresting from Hellenic enthusiasm a genius disenchanted and blase, to pay with his person in a crusade against poets, and to disappear young and armed as he was, at the first splendour of the dawn yet to break into day, like a rhapsodist or warrior of the time and of the country of Homer. What a feast, those poems, Parisina, Manfred, Beppo, the Bride of Abydos, Lara, the Corsair, Childe-Harold, Don Juan! Quite a new source of inspiration, a fever full of delights, an irresistible melange of Saxon severity and of Oriental voluptuousness, the dream of an epoch turned man, and expressing himself in bewitching poetry! Serious folks caught each other over these pages fresh from the press, which everybody wanted to read. Honest women were fascinated. Was it a philter whose mysterious aroma spread spell and sleep over reason and morality? Or was it the forbidden fruit with all its charm and risk offered to the most beautiful, the most elegant daughters of Eve not on the clumsy plates of our realism, but in pretty golden vases chiselled by an aristocratic hand? At least the tempter was worthy of them, and never did these images, the worse for wear to-day but fascinating then—of rebel angels and fallen archangels receive greater or complaisanter care. To turn from charm to force, we face

VICTOR HUGO.

Titanic, savage, shaggy, rugose, bristly, Babylonian, cryptic, colossal, cyclopean, sibylline, nierophantic, pontifical, he is difficult to digest. His beautiful verses on children do not amnesty him. He has broken old moulds, overthrown old temples, sun and burnt old trees. He has renewed art, poetry, romance, criticism and history. He has embellished palettes, created statuaries and paintings, and avenged Gothic architecture hitting with indelible ridicule those who persisted in preferring the Pantheon to Notre-Dame. This speaks for his literary and artistic influence, though he has not reigned absolutely like Byron on imaginations, and like Goethe on intelligences. However resisted modern art wholly bears the impress of his leonine claws. He has not had the luminous trail, the track of lightning and of storm across his times signalled in Byron, but mark the grandeur of his struggles, the vigour of the athlete, the blows he deals, the victories he wins. Swinburne loves this "enfant sublime" of Chateaubriand beyond measure. Because the two have a common love of profusion in imagery and allusion. It was a sudden apparition that of

LAMARTINE

the success, the explosion, transports. Who can ever forget it? It was a celestial harmony, the response of a faithful angel to the revolted ones. The torrent was large, impetuous, and pure, sweeping away the last pollutions of Pagan poetry, while the starry sky, the landscape, the house-roof and the church-tower were reflected in its surface. He continued and versified Chateaubriand in a tenderer and softer shade. Epic with the author of the "Martyrs," the poetic and Christian reaction became elegiac, inmost, and impassioned with Lamartine. He had not known Byron nor had he read his poems. It was at Geneva that Byron was shown him by his friend, getting out of his bark on the strand of Lake Leman to get on his mount that awaited him. A few days after he read fragments of the Corsair, Lara, and Manfred, translated in a periodical. These intoxicated him. He found at last the leading note of a poet in accord with his inner voices. He sees in him an immense poet, an incomplete man, ambitious of nothings, who takes vanity for glory, the curiosity he inspires artificially for the regard of posterity, and misanthropy for virtue. He calls this rebel Lucifer of a human pandemonium, "Un rayon eclipse de la splendeur des siens!" an eclipsed ray of the splendour of the skies; and asks this king of immortal songs to know his own self.

"Toi des chants immortels, reconnais-toi toi-meme."

Passing on to

MUSSET,

we are in the presence not of an olympic statue or a full length portrait, but a bust. The profile is elegant and Raphaelesque, and the epithet "enfant charmant," becomes him admirably. What marred it was want of equilibrium, lack of aristocratic instinct and of education. He aimed at elegance and Byronian dandyism. There was a dissonance that offended you, and you felt what a melomania does when a false note is struck. It was no juvenile conceit. He was never able to rid himself of these alloys. He never could reconcile the man and the poet, nor find his balance. He was by turns or at the same time poet a la mode, gentleman or Bohemian, page or musketeer in merry mood, a fast man in search of violent emotions or forgetfulness, academician or romantic but never simply and naturally a man of tact. Inferior in point of inspiration, his poetry was essentially predestined to precocious exhaustion. Of lesser creative and inventive faculty, neither his repertoire nor his personnel can point to the equivalents of Marguerite or Mephistopheles, Manfred or Haydee, Jocelyn or Graziella, Esmeralda or Quasimodo. His most agreeable scenes and his most successful personages are wanting in consistency and substance. His works are admirable as fragments, preludes or detached pieces. Who can sufficiently praise or admire the debut and the digressions so poetically eloquent of Rolla? But what is Rolla in itself? A magnificent peristyle and no temple. The idea of the poem is nothing. It is the complement legend of passion to be met with in the closet of a courtesan. His most perfect productions are the immortal "Nuits," the "Epitre a Lamartine," the "Stances a la Malibran." There is nothing more preferable, or almost comparable in the poets of all time. In "L'Espoir en Dieu" (Hope in God) this charming poet is simply grand. Sceptic and chaffer in "Contes d'Espagne," painfully incredulous in "Rolla," cleverly accomodated to Gallic joke in the "Chandelier," Musset expresses in these beautiful verses if not a very distinct faith, at least a crisis of celestial home-sickness, the most moving spectacle a poetic soul can offer.

"Je ne puis, malgre mol l'infini me tourmente."

(I cannot, despite myself the infinite torments me)

And he invokes him, "O thou whom none can know nor deny without lying.

"Brise cette voute profond
"Qui couvre la creation;
"Souleve les voiles du monde,
"Et montre-toi, Dieu juste et bon!"

(Break this profound vault which covers creation, raise the curtains of the world, and shew thyself just and good God).

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JANUARY 6.

Our Christmas Season has come to a close, and many express feelings of regret for it. Parties and individuals started off to visit their friends and relations a day or two before the festive event.

Before Christmas too, the Rolecsters went out six miles or so to the South of Belgaum for their usual trenching and pit-digging exercises, which come off annually; after which they came back into Barracks to enjoy their Christmas dinner—many of them had a good dinner at their "Home" and "Institute" on Christmas Day whilst the Regimental children had their tea and Tree at the former place.

The Railway Company, as usual, had their Treat and Tree the day before Christmas, whilst their Annual Sports were postponed, "sine die." The giving of the toys and presents ran into a late hours of the evening, and although most of the children's faces were beaming with joy at the prospect in store for each little one, yet some of them were getting sleepy and impatient of the operation of distribution.

Then came the Methodists' Sunday School Treat and Tree, and all the children, both big and small, made all the good things set before them, disappear rather quickly, for their appetites were acute after the games and sports they had previously had. Three cheers were called for Mrs. and Mr. Pownall who provided all the nice things for the occasion. Fun and frolic, too, dangerously infected the big 'uns; who in their eagerness for sport, began banging one another in right good earnest with little pillows and cushions stuffed with saw dust, and the struggle continued until the atmosphere was suffocative of red dust and saw dust, compelling the on-lookers to clear to a respectable distance. Of course, in the end, the ladies came off victorious!!

After this event, came the Telegraph Treat. This too, was an enjoyable occasion. Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, took great interest in making the little ones happy; and whilst a gramaphone amused all with its music and songs, the youngsters and others did ample justice to all the dainty dishes put before them. Here, too, a soldier was strongly in evidence and enjoyed himself in a style befitting every good soldier of H. M's Army. Mrs. Thompson distributed the gifts to each little one, and her own daughter by making a lucky draw captured a great big doll, the synosure of all the girls present. When all was over, three cheers were called for the good Superintendent and his wife, as also, for the Telegraph Master, Mr. Pitcher and his wife, who had undergone the trouble of making all the arrangements agreeable and satisfactory. After the Tree, soldiers and their friends had a little sing-song and a little beer to boot, whilst MacDonald astonished all present with his dexterity with the dum-bells. It was a pleasant and a happy gathering, and all left pleased and contented.

Last, but not least, of all came the Railway Sports with a dance, on Tuesday last, which wound up the events of the festive occasion. The usual programme was gone through, finishing up with a most difficult obstacle race and a tug-of-war. The Railway Band from Hubli discoursed some sweet strains, and when the sports came to close, Mr. Atkins called for three cheers for the indefatigable Mr. Weir, on whom the whole brunt of the work had been thrown. During the late hours of the evening, tired, after following the different events, the sweet music with the gentle cool zephyrs, lulled one into happy thoughts of the past few days and into regrets for them, with thoughts, too, of the remoteness of the next, if we should live to see it, who can say?

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Band from Hubli and a scratch dance was organised and carried through at the Railway Institute. All enjoyed themselves right merrily till the small hours of the morning, and a happy season thus brought to a happy close.

An unusual thing was, that there was no Imperial Proclamation Parade held on New Year's Day at this Station, all the troops being called out for some manoeuvres, which, of course, deprived Tommy of his New Year's holiday.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

The Anjuman-i-Islam gave an afternoon party yesterday, in honour of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Sheriff of Bombay. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided and among those present on the occasion were: the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Jivanji, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedali Murge, Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Devji; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, Mr. Esmail Ismail Porbunderi, Khan Saheb Sheik Ibrahim Hafiz, Mr. Ismail Abdoolabhoy Laljis; Mr. Gassum Baimtulla; Mr. Mahomedboy Currimbhoy, Khan Bahisdar Haji Abdul Rehman Kadvani, Mr. S. M. Kajiji, Mr. Hussein B. Tyabji, Mr. Adam Sajan, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Dr. A. M. Nakhuda, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Yusuf Ibrahim Sayani, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Abdeali M. Hajiji, and others.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, congratulated the guest of the evening on the honour conferred upon him by the Government. Mr. Vahed was a member of the Anjuman-i-Islam and the latter itself, therefore, felt honoured by the distinction upon him. The conferred Chairman then thanked the Government for appointing Mr. Vahed to the shrievalty and hoped that still greater honours were in store for the guest of the evening.

Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed in reply thanked those present for the honour they had done him that afternoon. He also thanked the Government for appointing him to the shrievalty. He concluded by wishing success to the Anjuman-i-Islam.

The Chairman garlanded Mr. Vahed and the proceedings terminated.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.

Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 2.10-0 each a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FALSE PROSECUTION.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

ROBERT SPALDING VS JEEJEEBHOY M. WADDYWALLA.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Shortt and Mr. Welinkar, instructed by Messrs. Smytham Byrne and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. S. B. Raikes and M R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

His Lordship, delivered judgment, on Saturday, in the suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 20,000 by way of damages for false and malicious prosecution.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that briefly, the facts out of which the present suit arose, were that in May 1908, a partnership was formed between Burke, Spalding and Joejeebhoy. That partnership was constituted upon the basis of the partnership agreement which showed that the two Englishmen, Burke and Spalding, were to be the working partners, while the defendant in this suit was merely the financing partner; and the arrangement appeared to have been that the defendant was to advance Rs. 10,000 by way of capital, while all the business details, procuring contracts, carrying them out, making arrangements with Railways and Mills, were left entirely in the hands of the working partners, and it now appeared that the whole keeping of the accounts was entrusted to the plaintiff, Spalding. The partnership went on until the end of September when Burke, the senior English partner and apparently the guiding spirit of the whole concern, absconded in circumstances which left no doubt that he had a guilty conscience and had committed offences in respect of the partnership moneys. Thereupon, the defendant at once took charge of the partnership books and the plaintiff appeared to have volunteered to give him every assistance in elucidating the accounts. This state of thing continued from the end of September to the end of October, when Spalding in turn announced to the defendant that he must go to Calcutta in search of further employment. During this time the defendant was investigating the accounts of the firm and towards the end of October or the beginning of November had called in the assistance of the police of the Criminal Investigation Department. Spalding remained away till the 14th November and in the interval, it appeared, Jeejeebhoy's suspicions of Spalding's complicity in the defalcations of his partner had become confirmed and were naturally very much strengthened by the disappearance of Spalding from Bombay. It was quite true that Spalding had been perfectly open about that but in the circumstances it was not unnatural to suppose that the defendant entertained very reasonable doubts whether Spalding would return. However that might be, he had, as his Lordship had said, set the C. I. Department in motion and two officers of that department had given their evidence to the effect that they had been taking the steps to procure the arrest of both Burke and Spalding wherever they could be found. On the 14th November, Jeejeebhoy had obtained a warrant from the magistrate for the arrest of Spalding upon the strength of the criminal information. On that day Spalding was found in his house, although it had been a matter of strenuous contention whether he had returned on that morning or on the previous day. It was to be noted that the 14th November was a Saturday and it was part of Spalding's complaint against the defendant that the defendant intentionally deferred executing the warrant of his arrest until late on Saturday afternoon, when in all the circumstances it was almost inevitable that he would be confined in the lock-up over Sunday and thus submitted to quite unnecessary humiliation. Spalding was arrested on Saturday afternoon under a warrant providing for his release on his personal recognizance of Rs. 2,000. But it appeared that this was not made clear in his mind and that he was unable to satisfy the arresting officers with the sureties other than his own bond for that amount. So that he actually lay in jail all Saturday night and Sunday and it was only on Monday that he obtained his release. Then the criminal trial proceeded and after it had continued for some time the case took such a complexion that the prosecutor, the present defendant, appeared to have realized that there was no hope of a conviction and accordingly ceased to continue the prosecution. A charge had accordingly been framed against Spalding and the trial therefore resulted in his acquittal.

Spalding had now brought the present suit, alleging that Jeejeebhoy's prosecution was false and malicious. In all such suits it lay upon the plaintiff to prove four points, namely, (1) that the defendant instituted the proceedings, (2) that the proceedings terminated in his acquittal, (3) that the defendant was actuated by malice in fact, and (4) that he had instituted the proceedings without reasonable and probable cause. The first two of these points were conceded and the plaintiff's case, therefore, had been limited to proving that Jeejeebhoy had no reasonable and probable cause and was actuated by malice in fact. After discussing the law bearing on this point, his Lordship went on to say that in the present instance the Court was asked to hold that Jeejeebhoy was actuated by malice because at the time at which he procured the arrest of Spalding and because of his conduct towards Spalding when the arrest was effected. It was also suggested that his motives must be taken to have been malicious from the terms of the criminal information which he filed and on the strength of which he procured the warrant.

Continuing, his Lordship said that in the present case when the evidence led by the plaintiff was finished, his Lordship was so strongly of opinion that it needed no contradiction but had itself disclosed abundance of reasonable and probable cause that his Lordship was then stopping the progress of the trial and proceeding to give judgment for the defendant. Upon this point, his Lordship heard arguments for the best part of two days and in view of the ordinary course of procedure of these courts, his Lordship thought it perhaps safer on the whole to let the trial run its course. But after hearing the evidence, led by the defendant, his Lordship had come to the same conclusion that he had held after the plaintiff's case had been closed. Spalding, his Lordship said had introduced Burke to Jeejeebhoy. These two lived together, both were of the same race, both Englishmen, while the third partner was a Parsi. The Englishmen were the ostensible managers of the firm; Jeejeebhoy never appeared to take any active part in the firm. It was not necessary for his Lordship to go in detail into all the transactions of the firm but it had been frankly conceded that Spalding who kept books was not a good book-keeper and when the crash came Jeejeebhoy found that the senior partner had defrauded him and had absconded to escape the consequences of that conduct. He found the remaining partner Spalding professing to give him every assistance in clearing up the accounts, but the accounts were kept in such a state that upon the face of them no ordinary accountant could possibly have said that they represented honest dealings. His Lordship, continuing, said that he was not going to dwell on the charges laid against the plaintiff in the Police Court, but it seemed to his Lordship that Jeejeebhoy regarded Spalding not as the principal but as the aider and abettor of Burke.

His Lordship felt great sympathy towards Spalding who had not only been victimised by a treacherous friend but had been exposed to the bitter humiliation of a public trial, although, he doubt, that trial ended in his complete acquittal which so far wiped off that disgrace. His Lordship, therefore, did not wish to say one word to further aggravate the situation but he did say this, that any person who ventures on business and professes to keep books without any knowledge of book-keeping, more especially when he accepts as his partner a man who turns out to be a man of no character has himself to thank when on the examination of these books, he was held to be responsible for the criminal results. His Lordship observed that he was fully well satisfied, after hearing Spalding's evidence that Spalding had not participated in the frauds but he had kept books in such a negligent manner that any one would have believed the worst of him just as Jeejeebhoy did. His Lordship held that when Jeejeebhoy filed his information, he had a reasonable and probable cause for suspecting Spalding.

In conclusion, his Lordship said he was willing to acquit Spalding of anything which might have had a criminal colour, but the fact that the skilled accountant Chandabhoy, who was a witness in this case held a bad opinion, was surely a complete answer to the plaintiff's case. His Lordship thought he had said enough, however, to justify his conclusion that upon the general principle the plaintiff must fail and as a result there must be judgment for the defendant with all costs of this suit.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

AEROPLANISTS IN COURT.

Inspector Hassan charged Victor Hubert and two other Frenchmen with having no visible means of subsistence. As the accused did not understand English Mr. Jamsetji Sorabji Setna, Chancellor of the French Consulate in Bombay, was called to interpret the questions put.

Mr. Setna interpreted the charge to the accused, who admitted having no means but said they were willing to work. The third accused, who held a soll of papers in his hand, stated he had a plan for constructing an aeroplane. However, he had, he proceeded to say, no money for constructing a machine.

Mr. Setna said that the accused, who were French subjects, had come to Bombay from Suez. The French Consulate was not able to do anything for them.

On being asked by the Magistrate what they proposed to do since they could not be left to wander about in the streets, the accused stated they were willing to work. Asked how they happened to come to Bombay, the accused said that while in Cairo they had heard stories about there being plenty of work and plenty of money in Bombay.

The third accused said that he wanted some one to advance him money to enable him to construct a machine. There was a German working with him, who had constructed a machine and made it fly. He himself had also constructed a motor which was his own invention.

Inspector Hassan said that the accused had been eight days in Bombay and had not a single pie in their pockets.

His Worship said the accused should be sent to the Workhouse.

The accused objected to being sent to the Workhouse, saying they had been admitted into the Strangers' Home and had not been discharged from there as yet.

His Worship discharged the accused. Inquiries were ordered to be made at the Strangers' Home whether they would be allowed to remain there any longer. If they were not, they were ordered to be brought again before the Court.

A VAGRANT.

Sub-Inspector Taylor charged James Currie, a native of Glasgow, aged 35, with having no visible means of subsistence. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested on Saturday morning at the Elphinstone Circle. The accused was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

WANTED PIPE MUSIC.

The following letter has been addressed to the Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Bombay:—

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you will kindly give your earnest attention to the following few lines:—

Ever since the departure of the Royal Scots from Bombay last February, the public have remained unfortunate in listening to the strain of that wild mountainous martial music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. I dare say ninety-nine per cent. of the public would love to listen to Highland Pipe music more than any other. Now that the Royal Scots have taken leave of our shores, I think, you would do well in approaching the Military Authorities placing before them the unanimous and all round wish of the Bombay public and request them to always make it a point to station at least one regiment either native or European, which have pipe music. There are good many such in Southern Command, viz., 101st, 102nd, 127th, 129th and many others. Now during the relief season of 1910-11 the Gloucesters are vacating to make room for the Warwicks from Peshawar who have again no pipe music and the 116th for the 96th Berars who also do not possess any such music. Meanwhile you will oblige the Bombay Public very much if you will arrange with the Gloucesters asking them to bring with them their flute and drum music which will regale the hearers during the intervals of the brass music. There is ample of space, more than ample in the Victoria Gardens for the drummers and pipers to play with convenience. If the Municipal music funds do not at present permit you to ask them to bring this double music you will kindly arrange for this while making allotments for music in the next year's budget. Meanwhile you will please arrange to ask them to play at longer intervals in the gardens than they do now, but with the double music.

A strong wave of Militarism is passing over our community at present and such strains and airs which are played by flutes and pipes go far to augment this feeling of military ardour. More especially to the European and Eurasian members of younger generation who feel reluctant to join ranks of Bombay Volunteers to increase which our late Commander-in-Chief took so much pains. Undoubtedly such actions of the military will be able to do more than other steps or encouragements which they would give to young boys.—Yours, &c.

S. R. DUBASH.

MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

Through the kindness of H. E. the Governor, music lovers of Bombay will have an opportunity of hearing several Concerts of good music during the next few weeks.

The first Concert will take place on Tuesday January 18th at the Empire Theatre, kindly lent by the City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd., and the proceeds of the Concert will be handed over to "The Indian Mission to the Depressed Classes in India" the charity in which the late Miss Clarke was so deeply interested and one that should appeal to all races and residents of this City. At this Concert His Excellency's Band will be assisted by Madam Beatrice Trevor (Soprano), a new comer to India, an artiste who has built up a reputation in the Concert-Halls of London and the Provinces, with a repertoire of Opera and Oratorio, both extensive and varied, and who is a pupil of Madam Albani and Mr. Herbert Blowes—who trained Clara Butt. Miss Just who is a young Violinist of ability and promise will also appear for the first time, while Mr. G. P. Hill will once more delight a Bombay audience with his well known bass voice, Captain G. A. Sullivan will appear at the pianoforte. The Concert will be under the direction of Edward Behr, Director of Music to H. E. the Governor.

The Concert will be given at popular prices to be within the means of all lovers of music and under the most distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, H. E. Sir J. Warre Slade, Hon'ble Sir J. Basil Scott, Sir J. Muir Mackenzie, Major-General Swann C. B.

To say the booking is in the hands of Messrs. Saunby & Co., is to say that every attention and courtesy will be extended to those who wish to reserve seats and purchase tickets.

Early in February, the Herbert Withers Concert Party will give some grand concerts in conjunction with His Excellency's Band at which several works, new to India, will be produced for the first time here.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

A Poor Day's Racing.

The fourth Bombay extra meeting on Saturday at Mahalaxmi, was not a very interesting one. In the majority of the races the result was a foregone conclusion from the start and there was only one really exciting finish. As far as the greater part of the programme is concerned, sufficient description is given below and the opening remark may be confined to only one or two points.

It was a better day for the bookmakers than any which has preceded it this season. In one race, the second half of the Strangers, Sortie, a rank outsider, which was very little backed and about which anything between tens and twenties could be had, passed the leaders in the straight and came in an unexpected winner. Old supporters of Precious which was made favourite in the Marine Lines Plate, were pleased to see the Arab in quite his old form, coming in an easy winner at the nice price of 4 to 1, while Admiral Crichton which has been transferred from the Aga Khan's stable to that of Col. J. Anderson, and raced under the latter's colours, scored. The most exciting win of the afternoon was in the Mid Winter Plate, of Admiral Crichton beating T. M. S. by a head only. Of the newcomers, excellent form was shewn by Serieka who won the second half of the new Lilliputian's Plate by the very easy margin of six lengths. Details:—

NEW LILLIPUT'S PLATE.—Divided,—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Sulleman Mahalla's Brother 3st. 3lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Tado 8st .....Yusuf 2
Mr Hajt Syed Rashid's Toronto 3st 3lbs.....Mujeed 3

Also Ran.—Mr. Aboobaker A. Rahiman's Hamim (8st 6lbs) Brown; Mr. Ebrahim Manu's Golden Measure (8st 6lbs) Hasan; Mr. Heath's Mohundiz (8st 6lbs) Abbas; Mr. Newton's Nasibdar (8st 3lbs) Native; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Ameen (8st 3lbs) Ferguson; Mr Mulla A. Yunisla's Jins (8st) Abdoola; Mr. Yusuf, bin Essa's Ordinary (8st) Manley; Mr. Yusuf Abdoola's Suakim (7st 8lbs) Native; Mr. M. Nusservanjee's Newarrow (7st 3lbs) Etul.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Brother; 5 to 2 Golden Measure; 6 to 1 Hamim; 8 to 1 Toronto; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Brother and Jins were first off and Brother winning all the way came home with two lengths to spare. Three lengths between second and third. Time—55 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.

The totalisator paid Rs. 15-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 28 for places and Rs. 26-8 for the win.

NEW LILLIPUT'S PLATE.—(Second half).—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Serieka 3st 6lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr Tahar Yunis' Reaper 3st 6lbs.....Hanl 2
Mr Newton's Crown 3st .....Mujeed 3

Also Ran:—Mr. Ebrahim Gunseo's Alexander (3st 6lbs) Native; Mr. S. A. Vahed's Sergeant (3st 6lbs) F. Brown; Mr. Ebrahim Effendi's Revolver (3st. 6lbs.) Forster; Mr. Pitts' Alert (3st. 6lbs.) Drew; Mr. Haji Khalif's Kelidar (3st. 6lbs.) Hoyt; Mr. Hassoon bin Moosa's Mezadiar (3st) Hasan; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Schomberg (3st.) Hearoo.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Crown; 4 to 1 against Serieka; 6 to 1 Kelidar; 7 to 1 Sergeant and Revolver; 10 to 1 and over the others.

The Race.—Serieka got away at the start followed by Crown. In the straight Crown was passed by Reaper, but they could neither get near Serieka which was the easiest of winners by six lengths. A length and a half divided Reaper and Crown. Time—2-5secs.

Winner trained by Mustapha bin Talib.

The totalisator paid Rs. 69 for a win and Rs. 14-8, 28-8 and 12-8 for places.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Beg's Happy Land 3st.....Brown 1
Mr Hajee Ali Sahakh's Shanwar 9st 4lbs Ferguson 2
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Heshan 3st 6lbs.....Evans 3

Also Ran.—Mr A B Oomer's Rajput (9st 3lbs) Hearoo; Mr Heath's Zari (8st 4lbs) Abbas; Messrs Gooldass and Gaulstaun's Sir Jamal (7st 12lbs) Hoyt; Mr G K's Disfigure (7st 10lbs.) Shaw carried 8st; Mr Newton's Sheriff (7st 5lbs) Mujeed; the Chief of Manavadar's Calcutta (7st 4lbs) Drew, carried (7st 8lbs); Mr A Rahman's Selection (7st 1lb); Spencer carried (7st 9lbs); Mr Newton's Salar (6st 12lbs); Gesloo, carried (6st 12lbs).

Betting.—Evens Happy Land; 3 to 1 against Sheriff; 4 to 1 Shanwar; 6 to 1 Rajput and Hishan; 7 to 1 Sir Jamal; 6 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Disfigure was first away but was soon put out of the running by Sheriff and Shanwar. Happy Land, however, was never far away and coming to the front in the straight he won comfortably by a length and a quarter. One and three quarters of lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 7 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The totalisator paid Rs. 24 for a win and Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE STRANGER'S PLATE—(Divided).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Sayeed Mahomed's Asfundier 7st 12lbs ...Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajalmulook 8st 2lbs carried 7st 11lbs.....Native 2
Mr Syed Rashid's Strait Tip 8st 11lbs..... Evans 3

Also Ran.—Mr Kadavi Abdul Rahman's Tamar Beg (8st 11lbs) Brown; Mr Heath's Zaeed (8st 5lbs) Shaw; Mr A S Oomer's Prince Rudolph (8st 3lbs) Hearoo carried 7st 11lbs; Mr Ali bin Talib's Makamurel (8st 3lbs) Fergussen; Messrs A R Ameer and S M Sulliman's Daulat (7st 13lbs) Mujeed; Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's Dilkver (7st 12lbs) Hasan; Mr E A Wahed's Suspense (7st 12lbs) Spencer; Mr Ebrahim Mana's Phaleson (6st 4lbs) Abdoola, carried (6st 10lbs).

Betting.—Evens Asfundier; 5 to 2 against Straight Tip; 4 to 1 Zaeed; 5 to 1 Tamar Beg and Tajilmulook; 6 to 1 Prince Rudolph and Makamal; 8 to 1 and over the others.

The Race.—Asfundier and Tajilmulook made a neck and neak race to the turn. There Asfandier began to draw away and won a good race by a length and a half. A length and three quarters between second and third. Time—1min 9 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.

The totalisator paid Rs. 38 for a win and for places, Rs. 10, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 16.

THE STRANGERS PLATE.—(Second half)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. A. R. Ameer's and H. M. Sulleman's Sortie 3st 9lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr. Beg's Shabash 3st 9lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's Khandala 3st 5lbs.....Evans 3

Also Ran.—Mr. Newton's Mashoor (3st 11lbs) Yusuf; Mr Ebrahim Mana's Vablens (3st 7lbs) Hanza; Mr. Gooldass' Sunny East (3st 7lbs) Hasoon; Mr. Gooldass' Prince Charlie (3st 7lbs) Hoyt; Mr Ebrahim Effendier's Young Besmarch (3st 7lbs) Forster; Mr Nawarbis Sabhah's Revell (3st 2lbs) Abdoola; Mr Sawaked's Lord Major (3st 2lbs) Spencer; Mr A S Oomer's Reformer (3st 2lbs) Hearoo; Mr Ali bin Talib's Sulaik (3st 2lbs) Ferguson; Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Bombay (7st 12lbs) Native.

Betting.—Evens Khandala; 5 to 1 against Prince Charlie and Reformer; 6 to 1 Shabash and Sulaik; 8 to 1 Valens and Revell; 10 or 20 to 1 Sortie; 10 to 1 and over the others.

The Race.—It was a very close race to the bend between Shabash leading, and Sortie. Sortie drew up in the straight and won by three quarters of a length, a length and a half between second and third Reformer being fourth a length away. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

Winner trained by Abdool Rehman Hasser.

The totalisator paid Rs. 284 for a win, and Rs. 68-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14-8 for a place.

THE MIDWINTER PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Col. J Anderson's Admiral Crichton 3st 12lbs .....Evans 1
Mr Gooldass' T. M. S. 3st 2lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr R B S' Oakton 10st 3lbs.....Brown 3

Also Ran:—The Chief of Manavader's Lady Honour (6st 12lbs) Manley; Mr A S Oomer's Milnar II (8st 7lbs) Hearoo; Mr Dawson's Rosewater (6st 9lbs) Mujeed.

Betting:—Evens Oakton; 7 to 4 against Admiral Chrichton; 5 to 1 T N S; 6 to 1 Milnes II; 10 to 1 and more the others.

The Race.—Oakton made the running from Rosewater, but at the turn Admiral Crichton and T. M. S. were racing well close behind them. They both went in front in the straight Admiral Chrichton winning by just a head. A half length devided the second and third; Milner II was fourth. Time.—1 min 45 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Ali Mahomed.

The totalisator paid Rs. 36 for a win, and Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 29 for places.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr. R. B. S' Precious 10st 9lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Newton's Thaboor 8st 2lbs.....Thaboor 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Lapwing 7st 9lbs.....H

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 10th January, 1910.

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

WHILE Mrs. Besant, who took up the scheme for a Hindu University at a comparatively recent date, is able to announce that the details of the project are completed and that the Government of India will shortly be approached for a charter, the Musalmans who are in pursuit of a similar educational ideal, are still debating and passing resolutions about it. Thus at their Rangoon conference, the other day, it was resolved amidst much enthusiasm to raise the Aligarh College to the status of a University and several thousands of rupees were subscribed towards that laudable purpose which we hope will materialise. But much more than a few thousands of rupees will be wanted before they are in a position to reproduce an Eastern Cordova and regain the laurels of scholarship which were theirs when students flocked to the great Colleges of the Khalifs, and the not less famous institutions of Spain. As, however, the Rangoon decision may be accepted as denoting that the academic stage of the discussion has been passed and that finality is within a measurable distance, provided funds are forthcoming, it will be interesting to glance briefly at the previous stages of a project which has now been incorporated in their educational policy by that resolve. When the patriotic Sir Syed Ahmed founded the College, which was opened by Lord Lytton in the year of the first Delhi assemblage, his idea was to elevate it into a Musalman University for all India, as soon as he had aroused his countrymen from their educational and social apathy and won their support to his schemes for their advancement. But the opposition with which his projects were received by the ecclesiastical section of the community, who were then the principal representatives of Islamic culture, almost wrecked his proposals at their inception. It was openly stated that atheism was the chief cult of the new college, orthodox Moslems were forbidden to send their sons thither, pecuniary support was withheld and had not Hyderabad gone to its rescue with aid from the State funds the institution would have collapsed. Under these unpromising conditions there was small prospect of the University scheme materialising, for Sir Syed and his heroic principal, Mr. Theodore Beck, were too fully occupied in keeping Aligarh off the rocks to think of higher ideals. But before the first lustrum of the eighties had passed, matters had considerably improved ; the old prejudices against the institution had been replaced by a more general desire, as evidenced by its attendance rolls, to take advantage of the training it offered, wealthy Mahomodans were loosing their purse-strings and other States besides Hyderabad had come to its assistance. The memoir of Mr. Beck, published shortly after his death ten years ago, contains some description of these early struggles and of the manner in which Sir Syed and his devoted lieutenant faced and overcame the difficulties that confronted them.

At this stage Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whose remarkable Indian diary we have already noticed, arrived on the scene with a University project of his own in support of which he wrote and spoke largely while in the East. For, although he is a political agitator first and always, and a professional constitution-maker, he is a warm sympathiser with Mahomedan aspirations in all parts of the world, and his three months in India a quarter of a century ago, were devoted principally to a consideration of their educational interests and to the division of means for their advancement. At Bombay, Lucknow, Calcutta, Aligarh and elsewhere he addressed Musalman meetings which were in favour of his proposals, and he finally went to Hyderabad with the object of enlisting the sympathies of the young Nizam. In this he was so far successful that His Highness gave his approval to the scheme and the idea that the University should be located in his State. But matters appear to have ended at this stage, as although Mr. Blunt offered a sum of thirty thousand rupees towards the endowment fund, no one else came forward in support of it, and the scheme collapsed with his departure from India a few months later. The fact is that his well-intentioned proposition was a premature attempt to settle a question which was hardly ripe for discussion, as the Musalman social and educational renascence, which is to-day such a valuable asset to our dominancy, was then but a few years old ; it had not solidified and there was not sufficient cohesion or enthusiasm amongst them to advance the matter to a practical conclusion.

A year or so afterwards the Hyderabadis, stirred by an appeal from one of their educational reformers, endeavoured to revive the University project, and at a great public meeting resolutions were passed affirming its necessity, but no practical progress occurred. Mr. Beck, however, kept Sir Syed's ideal in view and tried to enlist Lord Curzon's sympathy and support in its realisation, for we had the latter's testimony that the Principal "spoke and wrote to me of his desire to expand Aligarh into a residential University, also that the project had reached the ears of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and that in one of the first letters that she wrote to me after my arrival in India, she enquired most sympathetically about it." But financial and other obstacles blocked the way and when Mr. Beck died at the end of the nineties the scheme was still a nebulous proposition. It was discussed occasionally by his successors and by the late Hon. Secretary of the College, Nawab Mahdi Ali in the appeals which accompanied his quest for funds in all parts of India and Burma, but its present revival dates from February last when Aligarh affairs were under the consideration of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Hewett. Apart from the disciplinary squabble between the Governors and the staff which has terminated in the resignation of the Principal, it is manifest that the College is becoming overcrowded, and limitations will either have to be made in the admission of students or fresh institutions must be founded at Aligarh or other Musalman centres. This aspect of the situation has led to the resuscitation of the University project both here and in London, where there is an influential Society composed of ex-students of the College. At the meeting of the latter, held at the end of November, Mr. Theodore Morison a former Principal, who was made a K.C.I.E., in the last Honours' List, delivered an important address on Aligarh affairs, in which among other matters, he urged its elevation into a residential University with associate colleges throughout India. His appeal received the imprimatur of those to whom it was made, and the Rangoon resolutions, already referred to, may be accepted as sealing a project which has been under deliberation since the evolution of Aligarh some thirty years ago. The decision now reached will certainly have the support and sympathy of the Government of India and the Provincial administrations, but its practical realisation must largely depend upon private munificence, for unless the wealthier Musalmans are prepared to subscribe liberally towards the movement which aims at providing them with the national University with affiliated institutions in every important centre it cannot succeed, while the prosperous issue of Mrs. Besant's project for their educational rivals will be a humiliation that should arouse their activity and patriotism. The next move rests with the Aligarh protagonists, and if they hasten to take advantage of the opportunity now presented to them, there is much promise of its full fruition under their competent and trusted guidance.

A CANADIAN WAR SCARE. SOME enthusiastic Imperialists in Canada are trying, so the mail papers tell us, to work up a war scare over the presence of United States warships on the Great Lakes. So far as we are able to judge the agitation has not met with much support, and as one can only imagine with difficulty the occurrence of a war between the Anglo-Saxon races of Canada and the States, it is much to be hoped that cold water will continue to be poured upon the ebullient spirits of these effervescent Canadians, who seem to find in the German scare at home, an example for alarm in the Dominion. The Opposition in the Canadian Chamber constantly puts questions to the Ministry concerning alleged violations by the States of the Bagot-Rush Treaty of 1817. This provided for the dismantling of the naval forces of England and the States upon the Lakes. Shortly after the termination of the war of 1812, England and the United States entered upon a commercial treaty, and on its ratification in 1815, correspondence began between the State Department at Washington and Mr. Charles Bagot, looking to a general disarmament on the Great Lakes. Early in 1817 Mr. Bagot, who was the British Minister at Washington, informed Mr. Rush, the Acting Secretary of State, that the Prince Regent was willing to accede to the American proposal that the naval forces should be confined on each side to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with an 18-pound cannon on Lake Ontario, to two vessels not exceeding the like burden each and armed in the same way on the Upper Lakes, and to one on Lake Champlain. Mr. Rush, on behalf of the United States, wrote confirming this arrangement, which, though terminable by either party on six months' notice being given, has remained undisturbed to this day. Of late years a naval militia has been established in some of the States bordering the Great Lakes, and with the permission of the Canadian Government training vessels have been taken through the Canadian canals for the use of that body. The vessels are of small dimensions, the depth of water in the canals being 14ft., and when despatched from the Atlantic Coast of the United States are unarmed ; but on reaching Lake Erie and Lake Michigan they are equipped for purposes of drill with modern guns, certainly more formidable than the old 18-pounder. Since 1817, moreover, a great American merchant fleet has grown up on the Upper Lakes. The sailing vessel has been displaced by iron and steel steamers of various types, many capable of carrying a cargo of eight to twelve thousand tons, and as a consequence modern shipyards have come into existence, some of which desire to see the Bagot-Rush Agreement terminated in order that they may be in a position to tender for the construction of destroyers and other vessels of moderate size for the United States Navy. Technically, no doubt, the appearance of these training ships on the Great Lakes constitutes an infringement of the arrangement of 1817, while the building of vessels of war there would probably be a still more palpable violation. But it is difficult to see what Canada is to do in the matter. At present there seems no intention on the part of the United States Government to put a modern fleet on the lakes; the ten ships they now maintain are obviously training vessels only. If the States desire to establish a war-fleet, Canada can do nothing. It will be for the Washington authorities to give the necessary notice to Whitehall, upon which Canada can only seek the assistance of the Mother Country to maintain a sufficiently strong force to counteract the opposing squadron. So far, however, the Canadian agitators would appear to be premature.

AUSTRALIA AND ASTRONOMY. THE extraordinary pettiness of the Australian inter-State attitude is once more shown in a peculiarly forcible way. Down to the time of the initiation of the Commonwealth, all the States, with the exception of Queensland, maintained fairly efficient observatories. The Commonwealth, however, was given the task of managing the weather service and direct local financial interest thereupon ceased. The Commonwealth however has signally failed to do its duty by the four large observatories which are under its charge and there is a general opinion that it is trying to evade its duties in this respect and to give back the control and financing of the observatories to the separate States. Since, however, the States pay the Central Government for doing the work they naturally refuse to pay twice and do the work themselves. There is an idea that the control would be best in the hands of the Universities but these bodies are very unenthusiastic and the result has been that the greater part of really useful research work which used to be done by the observatories has been abandoned. On the top of this lamentable state of things comes a widely-supported proposal that the Commonwealth should establish an observatory for the special study of the sun. This is a line of research, that any of the existing observatories, given the means, might very readily undertake. For their skies, though none of the clearest, are far superior to those of many an observatory —Greenwich for example—in which solar research is successfully prosecuted. None of them, however, will be likely to benefit by the success of the scheme, for exactly the same reason that prevented any of the cities in which they are placed being selected for the Commonwealth capital. The jealousies of the other States would be instantly aroused if either observatory were to be chosen and endowed to the exclusion of the rest. Therefore the proposed new observatory would have to start of itself. This would entail one advantage at least, namely, that it could be placed in some inland position, where there would be a drier air and a brighter sky all the year round. The desire of astronomers is that there should be a chain of observatories so placed that the sun can be kept under perpetual observation. At present the work is done chiefly in America, England and India with very considerable help from the Continent, but the gap between India and America is a stumbling block in the way of perpetual observation under the most suitable conditions. The initial cost is stated to be £10,000 for the new observatory and the annual cost £1,500, figures which seem too low but treble those amounts would be readily forthcoming if only the Commonwealth could be induced to recognise its responsibility. But so long as State prejudices are allowed to act as a hinderance to the forward step there seems very little chance of the solar observation claim being completed.

THE Viceroy, Lady Minto, Countess of Antrim and a party from Government House were present at Tollygunj on Saturday afternoon. They subsequently proceeded to Barrackpur.

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry and Lady McMahon left Calcutta on Sunday and Hon'ble Mr. Mark leaves to night for Peshawar.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior is expected in Calcutta to-day and the Maharaja of Bikanir about 17th January. They will both be guests at Government House.

Owing to the accident to the "Osiris" all the P. and O. Company's homeward mail steamers will until further notice convey their mails to Brindisi en route to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

The total quantity of rice exported from Burma from the past year (ending 31st December, 1909) represents 25,56,882 tons, or 26,382 tons more than Government's final estimate ; the exports from Rangoon being 18,94,288 tons.

On the occasion of the Governor's visit to Alibag last week, His Excellency was pleased to give donations amounting to Rs. 250 to the following institutions in the Kolaba District :—The Kolaba Anjuman-i-Islam, the Leper Asylums at Pui and Poladpur, the Alibag Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission, and the Scholarship Fund of the Kolaba District Local Board.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Young Princess Kunveri Shri Manhar Kunverba of Bavnagar has been awarded a gold medal at the Lahore Exhibition for her photographic records of her play on sitar and her embroidery. This is her third gold medal in the year she having won one at the last Dussera Exhibition at Mysore and another at the Rangoon Exhibition.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

THE third week of the political campaign has been livelier than the second, and the Liberals, who, I think, were rather inclined to take a gloomy view of their prospects, a week ago, are now quite jubilant. They entered upon the fray with no higher hopes than a small majority. Then, as I have said, some at all events of the party were not sanguine of any majority at all. Now, on all hands the Ministerialists express themselves as certain of victory and some predict a very big victory. And yet a mere onlooker would find it difficult to account for this outburst of confidence. Indeed there are signs that he would consider as rather telling in favour of a Liberal defeat or at any rate a not very decisive victory. I refer to the somewhat numerous secessions from the Liberal party. These do not include Peers like Lord Durham, who, however, is a notorious wobbler, but men of light and leading in industrial centres like the gentleman who presided at Lord Cromer's meeting in Yorkshire, the other day. Against these defections the Liberals have this week only one notable recruit, Lord Richard Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Richard admits that he was opposed to the Budget at first and in fact until the Peers decided to reject the Finance Bill. He calls its rejection pure and simple and describes as the most nauseating cant imaginable, the excuse commonly put forward by the majority of the House of Lords for their action. There are three weeks more of fighting (there will scarcely be any respite during the so-called festive season) and a great deal may happen before the polling. For this and other reasons I prefer to attempt no forecast, but I observe that Mr. Chamberlain, though still persuaded that Tariff Reform will ultimately carry the day, does not seem to be so hopeful of an immediate victory as he was a fortnight ago. In politics, as in some other things, Providence is on the side, not only of the big battalions but of the larger money bags. Now it has been supposed that in this campaign while the Liberals were rather badly off for the sinews of the war, the Conservatives had more than enough. Certainly they and their allies have, for a long time past, been extremely lavish with their expenditure, legitimate expenditure, I of course mean, all over the Kingdom. But now we are told that they have spent all their money or most of it. This may or may not be true, but it is significant that they are sending round the hat on the Stock Exchange. The matter is in the hands of the very enthusiastic Conservative who is known to his friends in Capel Court as "Charlie" Clarke. We are often told that in politics everything is fair. Consequently although his appeal is marked "strictly confidentially," it is published *in extenso* in some of the Liberal papers. Mr. Clarke begins by saying that he has been asked to interest himself in a strenuous endeavour, which is being made, to collect funds for the purpose of the Conservative party at the forthcoming election. The costs of the election on the present occasion will, he continues, be exceptionally heavy, and will involve a most serious strain upon the resources of the party managers. Under the circumstances, it has been considered advisable to address a special appeal to individual members of the Stock Exchange, and he has, he adds, the direct authority of Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Chief Whip of the party, to make this application for financial aid. It is a feather in the cap of Mr. Churchill that his recent speeches in Lancashire were the means of causing Mr. Caird, the Dundee jute manufacturer, to contribute £10,000 to the Liberal war chest.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

For downright impudence, it would be hard to beat the application made to the British magistrates the other day, on behalf of the woman who recently assaulted Mr. Churchill at the railway station in the City. The request was that the dog-whip should be returned to Miss Teresa Garnett to be retained by her apparently as a sort of trophy. As the Chief Constable drily observed we shall next be having a duke who tells Socrata he is in the same boat.

"Infans, dux, pauper, femina, mente carens, Non suffragia habent."

Another character, Sannio, is described as a representative of "The Trade," who waving the budget sings :—"Ruge, beor beor, o gloria summa, beor" which, as one of your contemporaries observes is sufficiently suggestive without burglars demanding the return of their implements—jemmies, etc. The Magistrates refused to gratify Miss Teresa's wish and directed that the whip should be destroyed. By the way a furious suffragette with the name of Sestrata figures in this year's Westminster play and there is great fun between her and Syrus, "A Chancellor." There is, of course also translation. So much for the lighter side of the suffragist movement. There was nothing of a humourous character about the attack at Liverpool three days ago. It appears that as the Prime Minister stepped from the motor-car of his host, Sir Archibald Williamson, and entered the Reform Club, a heavy stone ginger-beer bottle, full of some liquid, was thrown into the vehicle. The thrower, one Selina Martin, had a companion named Leslie Hall and both were disguised as orange sellers—an outrage upon the members of a humble but respectable calling. The Misses Martin and Hall who had been shadowed by detectives were promptly arrested. When Hall was searched she was found to be in possession of a catapault and a number of iron bolts. When taken before the Magistrate, Martin asked for a remand for a day "to enable them to prepare their defence." But His Worship decided to give them a little longer time in which to prepare their defence. He remanded them for six days, observing that he would like to know something about them. Subsequently they reappeared in the dock having another application to make. This turned out to be a request for bail, "so," to use Martin's words, "that they could have their Christmas dinner at home instead of in prison." Their desire was not granted and they will not be worthy of their great cause if we do not hear the day after to-morrow that they took their Christmas dinner lying down and by means of certain medical appliances. Up to a certain point the tactics of the militant suffragists, though unpleasant for Cabinet Ministers, were from their point of view not entirely unsuccessful, but their later hysteria has alienated practically nearly all their supporters in Parliament and a vast number outside. Now the police say they have information that some of the more desperate of the sisterhood are determined to throw vitriol on Mr. Asquith or Mr. George. At least this is what I am told on what I believe to be good authority and I think it is quite likely. In fact I have always thought that it might come to this. If such an outrageous crime should be committed by these infuriated women it will be the last straw.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. JACKSON.

The terrible news from Nasik has shocked everyone and those who knew Mr. Jackson personally say as we all said of Hon. Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie that he was the last man one would have expected to be the victim of the anarchists. But these men seem to be quite mad. They cannot be otherwise when they kill men who are distinguished for the depth and genuineness of their sympathy with our Indian fellow-subjects. The *Pall Mall Gazette* observed that the fate of Mr. Jackson "is the penalty of public duty and in the present state of India no official who exercises judicial functions is immune from the danger of a similar fate at the hands of any half-educated fanatic who can use knife or revolver." The *Pall Mall* goes on to say :—"It is difficult to prescribe protection or remedy, for firm administration is more necessary now than ever ; but an Arms Act might be usefully introduced as a restrictive measure." The *Globe* says:—"It is useless, we are afraid, to reiterate that no small share of responsibility for these atrocities rests on the British politicians who never cease from impugning the administration of justice in India. No one, it is true, was found to say a word on behalf of the murderer of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie. But the man Ganesh Damodar Sawarkar, whose sentence has just been 'avenged' at Nasik, has a considerable following in this country. And there is not a single trial for sedition in India which does not produce a drop of indignant letters from the 'white Baboos.'" The *Globe* adds :—"It is too much to hope, apparently, that even the terrible crime which we chronicle this morning will have any sobering effect upon the men who are doing their best to undermine British authority in India." A feeling tribute to the lamented Collector of Nasik is paid by Dr. John Pollen. He writes :—"The Government of Bombay never had a more able servant than Mr. Jackson, or the natives of India a better friend. Always courteous, always accessible, he was ever ready to help the natives, and was looked upon by the people of Bombay as one of their best and kindest friends. There was nothing of the bureaucrat about him. For many years he served as my assistant, and was also Private Secretary to Lord Sandhurst, winning golden opinions from all men. Mr. Jackson studied the languages and literature of India, and was the leading Sanskrit scholar of his day. He was not the man to make enemies and his death must be deplored by a host of Indian friends. These madmen and murderers seem to attack those who are kindest to their race." Major J. K. Condon, I. A., in associating himself with Dr. Pollen's letter says :—"I knew Mr. Jackson in 1898, when he was Private Secretary to Lord Sandhurst ; and afterwards as Secretary to Government; while up to June 1909, I was for twenty-two months one of his colleagues on the Bombay Board of Examiners, of which he was President. A kindlier-hearted man and a better friend to the native of India, whose religions, customs, and languages he had carefully studied, it would be impossible to find ; and in over twenty years' experience of India, I should have picked him out as the European (with the exception of Colonel Ranking) safest from Indian malevolence, public or private. Known throughout the Bombay Presidency as 'Pandit' Jackson, because of his knowledge of Indian languages (especially Sanskrit and Marathi) and his sympathy with the people, he was universally liked and respected ; and I fear Dr. Pollen and I are not the only ones who by this brutally silly murder have lost a friend. Such savagely mad actions as the blowing up of harmless English ladies with bombs and the murders of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Mr. Jackson are significant of the irrelevant and widespread mischief being wrought by reckless sedition-mongers both in and out of India."

OLLA PODRIDA.

A Bombay veteran, Mr. James Erskine Oliphant, died at Wimbledon on Tuesday in his eighty-fourth year. He is the fourth ex-member of the Bombay Civil Service who has passed away during the past two months and a half, the others being Mr. W. H. Newnham, Mr. C. M. Hogg, and Mr. A. Cumine. When Mr. Oliphant began his Indian career Viscount Falkland was Governor of Bombay and Lord Dalhousie Governor-General of India. Mr. Oliphant served his full time in India and had been drawing his pension for 32 years. He was not, however, the doyen of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Alexander Rogers is three years senior, having been appointed in 1845. I believe that there are only three others now living who were in Bombay during the forties.

Lord Curzon, when he receives his *Westminster Gazette* of this evening, will be highly amused by the paragraph about himself which appears in that Journal under the heading, "Motley Notes":—

"It is" (says the "Westminster's" funny man), "quite a relief to find that a Pro-Consul, even when he is a peer, is not infallible. In his latest attack on Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Curzon told his audience : 'Although I am not a sporting man, although I have never worn what is called the pigskin, I am quite prepared to meet him.' If it was mere modesty that led Lord Curzon to compare himself to the wearer of the "pigskin" rather than to the superior being who sits upon it, we shall have to revise our estimate of his character."

Though Lord Curzon is not infallible he is not quite so ignorant of sport as his rather too clever critic assumes. A more cautious commentator in a matter of this sort would have said to himself: "This may be a reporter's mistake or a printer's error," and at any rate given Lord Curzon the benefit of the doubt. This is exactly what it was Lord Curzon said :—"I have never *wearied*—not 'worn' what is called the pigskin."

I am quite prepared to believe that the show at Shepherd's Bush next year will be a credit both to Japan and to Britain, but why do their promoters say as they do in their advertisements that it will be the most unique exhibition of modern times? I think most of us will be satisfied if it is unique.

Professor Charles Bouchard, addressing the Academy of Sciences in Paris on Monday, expressed the opinion that the decrease in the birth-rate in France is largely due to social conditions which it is difficult to modify. One of these and not by any means the most reprehensible is what he styles the almost morbid desire on the part of French families to preserve undivided property accumulated at the cost of much toil and trouble. He repudiates the notion that the French race has become sterile. The alternative remedy is, he considers, to reduce the number of deaths. But some of the "social conditions" to which he alludes and which are not confined to France can and some day will be modified. Precisely how, I will not stop to enquire, but one of the causes of the evil, the selfishness and desire to have a good time which characteristic of so many wives in certain classes will not, I am sure, endure.

IT is understood that the Amir made a journey from Kabul to Jellalabad by motor the roads having been greatly improved during the past year.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

POSITION OF THE PEERS.

Disaster at a Meeting.

MORE ROWDY SCENES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Liberals will not contest the City.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Brighton and Lord Lansdowne at Salisbury, denounced the Socialistic Budget. The former declared that the idea of the Peers ceasing the campaign when the writs were issued was arbitrary and absurd.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Coldstream, said we must forego reductions in the Navy estimates as the Government was determined to maintain supremacy.

One person was killed and ten injured last night by the collapse of area railings owing to the pressure of the crowd outside an election meeting at Stepney.

The meeting addressed by Lord Dunraven at Newington broke up in pandemonium.

Lord Ronaldshay, speaking at Finchley, was mobbed down. The platform was rushed and the meeting broken up.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Unionist papers are making a list of daily conversions of Liberals to Tariff Reform. Five secessions of local prominent men are published this afternoon.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Plymouth, said Government intended to raise enormous sums of money for the defence of the country. They had provided nearly three millions more for the Navy, and the next year's Budget would raise twenty millions without burdening the people. He urged adherence to Free Trade and declared that Protection was an artificial stimulant, which once tried, it would be impossible to throw off.

Mr. Mackenna, speaking at Hereford, said the Liberals had no objection to consulting the People but they objected to the Lords saying when the People should be consulted. The Lords' veto must be abolished.

LATER.

The *Times* makes a vigorous protest against the organised howling down of Unionist speakers and the breaking up of their meetings which, it says, has become a serious scandal. It apprehends reprisals during the coming weeks unless these tactics are discontinued.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

It is estimated that twenty thousand meetings have been held in England during the past week, including meetings addressed by 87 peers. The latter closed their campaign last night amid a noisy scene.

The Duke of Norfolk addressed a most rowdy meeting at Brixton. He exchanged chaff with the interrupters and offered to sing if they did not want speech. Lord Rounldshay was speaking at Hornsey when rushes were made for the platform. The police called in to enable him and his supporters to escape.

The *Observer* prints forecasts of the most conflicting character. Two Unionist calculations expect majorities of ninety and forty, but one concedes a Government majority of sixteen. The Radicals anticipate a majority of twenty to 110, but one concedes a Unionist majority of eight.

The Master of Elibank, speaking at Peebles said that nothing was more surprising, than, the speech of Lord Curzon at Manchester, where he threw out the suggestion that India might have to do as it was told by the Secretary of State in relation to the tariff. Lord Curzon, when Viceroy, sent a langthy despatch saying that interference with India's fiscal arrangements would be a grave risk and possibly a grave calamity as her best customers were in the protected States of Europe. The Master of Elibank referred to the movement in India for looking after her own trade, and asked :—"If Britain pursued a protective policy, why should not India follow her example! Where in that case would Lancashire be!."

An electioneering orator said, Chamberlain was practically an imbecile, and was not able to write the letters in support of the Unionists, daily published. If the Lord had taken him Tariff Reformers could not use his name.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain declares the statement is a lie. He refrains from commenting on its cruel and indecent character.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

The Porte's Protest.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Porte has circularised the Powers protecting Crete, protesting against the fresh flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, through the Cretan Executive taking the oath of allegiance to King George and the Assembly resolving to introduce the Hellenic Code.

GERMAN COTTON TRADE.

A Gloomy Report.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The President of the Association of the South German Cotton Manufacturers publishes a gloomy report on the German cotton trade during 1909 which it describes as the year of disillusionment. The whole industry was penetrated by weariness, disgust and almost despair as a result of overproduction. It does not anticipate any improvement during the first half of 1910.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Tenders are invited for four millions of two-monthly Treasury Bills.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

American Proposals to the Powers.

STRONG CRITICISM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

America has presented the Powers with a Memorandum, proposing the neutralisation of the Railways in Manchuria by sale to China, who would be financed by the Powers which would consequently exercise high supervision, working on a purely business non-political basis.

The scheme includes both the Japanese and Russian sections of the Harbin-Dalny Railway. It is urged that the arrangement would remove a constant source of friction and would safeguard the doctrine of equal opportunity, while closing the line to the transport of troops and munitions.

Germany and China have replied in sympathetic terms and Russia is carefully considering the matter. Great Britain, while agreeing in principle, pointed out that the views of Russia and Japan should be ascertained before anything further was done.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The *Times* discusses Mr. Knox's scheme for the neutralisation of the Manchurian railways, emphasising the financial and political obstacles. It thinks that the excellent intentions of Mr. Knox have led him to proposing a plan of which the grandiose simplicity ignores some of the stern realities of the present situation in Manchuria.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Inspection of Troops.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Sydney telegrams state that Lord Kitchener suddenly superseded his arrangements. He began a tactical scheme at 4 this morning, consisting of an attack on a strongly escorted convoy in hilly bush country. The result was indecisive.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A Sydney telegram states that Lord Kitchener, entertained at a banquet by the Ministry, said he had been struck by the keenness of the citizen forces. The country should support the defenders and insist on the abolition of all things savouring of sham and uselessness.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Inter-State Commercial Law.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

President Taft, in his Message to Congress, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the inter-State commerce law which is jeopardised by legal delays, recommends the establishment of a Federal Commerce Court to try all railroad cases arising out of the decisions of the inter-State Commerce Commission, subject only to the Supreme Court, with a wide increase of the Commission's powers.

The Message deprecates reference to the anti-Trust law of wholesale investigations of corporations suspected of breaking the law, as tending to disturb confidence and injure the innocent. It, therefore, proposes to institute a Federal Charter enabling business combinations voluntarily to submit to Federal supervision.

MORE EARTHQUAKES AT MESSINA.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A series of earthquakes has occurred at Messina and Calabria. No damage is reported.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The imports for December show an increase of £3,959,899.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The exports for December show an increase of £4,388,321, principally in iron, steel, cotton and wool manufactures. The imports for the year ending 31st December amounted to £624,740,000 and exports to £378,279,000. The improvement in November and December turned a deficiency of exports into an increase.

RECORD HIGH FLIGHT.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Latham at Mourmelon, yesterday, aeroplaned to a height of 1,096 metres. This constitutes a record.

INDIAN LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The new Indian loan has been issued.

THE HOWRAH SWORD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day at the Howrah Court by the Deputy Magistrate in what is known as the Howrah Sword case, in which a Bengali youth named Bankim Chandra Gossain, stood charged under section 19 F. Arms Act with having been in possession of three swords without a license. The Magistrate in his judgment said that no section of the Arms Act was applicable to the case in question in as much as "carrying arms" is no offence in the Howrah district and that there was no evidence to show that the accused was "going armed." Accused was accordingly acquitted but the swords were ordered to be confiscated.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. CLARKE.

Hearing to be in India.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Dalrymple Clarke again appeared at Bow Street to-day. Mr. Muskett, on behalf of Government, said that evidence had not yet been received, nevertheless the defendant had expressed his willingness to return and meet the charges.

The solicitor for the defendant declared that his client was in no sense a fugitive from justice and had all along been in communication with the India Office. He understood that the authorities were prepared to give him an opportunity of proceeding to Burma to surrender there. He proposed as a guarantee of good faith that bail should be increased to four sureties of £500 until the 18th February; when the defendant undertook to surrender in India. Mr. Muskett and the Magistrate assented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 9.

With regard to the statement at the Police Court, Bow Street, that evidence against Dalrymple Clarke had not then been received, the Deputy Superintendent Soord left here with the depositions in time to reach London on Friday evening last, but in consequence of a week's detention in Bombay he will not arrive till Friday next. His services will not be needed, Clarke having agreed to surrender in Burma which meets the wishes of the prosecution.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE OF RANGOON.

Real Cause for Dissatisfaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 9.

About the recent posting of a proclamation on the electric standard offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the murder of the Chinese Consulate, Rangoon, and four of the assembly men, it transpires now that the dissatisfaction was not on account of the night-stall question which has been amicably settled, but owing dissatisfaction by the Chinese community in connection with the election of certain delegates by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the large Advisory Board to be held in Peking at the desire of the Chinese Government for which members are being taken from all parts where there are Chinese Consuls.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY, 8.

Yesterday, the Popular Assembly resumed its sitting at 11 a.m., the Dewan presiding. Other officers were also present. Death from snake bites being classed as accidental death, great inconvenience is caused before the dead bodies are disposed of. An amendment of the law was proposed; also the distribution of Brunton's Lancets as deaths from snakebite daily occur. The Dewan promised consideration of the subject. Other judicial matters such as sale of general court-fee stamps, removal of evils resulting from long pending suits, etc., were discussed. Mr. H. M. Knight, representative of the Central Travancore Planters' Association, submitted the difficulties regarding the criminal contract with special reference to the coolies. The Dewan noted the representation. Forest grievances next engaged the attention of the Assembly, also the opening of grazing grounds, better facilities for the supply of green manure leaves, evils arising out of inhabited cultivated areas as reserve forests and similar matters were discussed, the Dewan promising all possible remedial measures. The assembly demanded their ventilation, prominent among which was irrigation, members requesting better conservation and repair of several tanks intended for irrigation. More money was asked for by a member for certain neglected parts of the country where roads and other means of communication are badly maintained. The suggestions were noted. Better distribution of State finances was suggested, also a change of the excise policy was advocated in the interests of morality. The Dewan replied that the maximum good of the people and the minimum reduction of the revenue was a guiding principle of the Government. There are now five Municipalities where members are all nominated by Government. Members suggested that the time has come for the Government to grant an elective system. The Dewan said that Government had already agreed to the suggestion and was now engaged in drafting rules for electing members. Other Municipal matters were considered by the Assembly. Educational matters were then discussed, the members pointing out the defects of the Educational Code sanctioned a few weeks ago. The Dewan said that the Code must be worked some time before any definite opinion is formed. Separate schools for Mahomedans and other educationally backward classes were also advocated. The Dewan said that the suggestions were noted. The Assembly broke at 5 p.m., last evening to meet to-day at 11 a.m.

THE BAPATALA FUND CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 8.

The hearing of the appeal preferred by the six accused in the Bapatala Provident Fund case was concluded before the High Court yesterday, and Justices Benson and Abdur Rahim have reserved judgment.

ALLEGED TYRRANY AND THEFT BY A CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

An amazing instance of Police search comes from Chandpur in East Bengal. Two young Bengalis booked themselves for Calcutta on the 31st December. While they were purchasing tickets, a Railway Constable threatened to search their bags and is alleged to have extracted some money. The Sub-Inspector being informed, arrested the Constable with the money which he had appropriated. The Constable was remanded and taken to the lock-up pending his trial.

THE SITUATION OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLHABAD JANUARY 8.

Although no reports of a serious outbreak of lawlessness have lately reached Teheran from the Provinces, and there is an improvement in the prospects of peace in the country, the new Government has by no means been free from anxiety in regard to the future. The most pressing question is one relating to the financial needs of the administration. The decision of the Mejlias in favour of contracting a foreign loan has not laid it at rest ones for all, as the conditions which Britain and Russia impose in the event of advancing the required sum of money, are stated to be such as to practically compell the Mejlias to withdraw from the transaction. The Persian Government has, however, no other means at its command for securing money to pay the troops, reorganise the army and reconstruct the Departments of Administration. The growth of new political societies is another source of anxiety to the Government. It is even believed that socialism claims a number of adherents in Teheran and that a very prominent Nationalist recently issued a manifesto declaring for the abolition of the kingship. The operations of the Nationalist troops in Ardebil have been successful in suppressing disorder, and it is believed that it has been effectively quelled, but the news from Paris regarding the movements of Zille Sultan is not satisfactory. It is stated that a few days back Saad-Dowleh, Zilles-Sultan and Jalalad-Dowleh held a consultation in Paris to raise obstacles in the way of the new Government. They decided to instigate disturbances in Luristan through the influence of Salared-Dowleh and to aid Rahim Khan in Tabriz.

THE BURNED MAIL STEAMER.

Terrible Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Detailed information which reached last night about the burning of the inland mail steamer "Aka," near Khulna, showed that the steamer took fire near a place called Chagladah, and that with the exception of the hull which was saved, all else on the steamer had been destroyed, but that no casulties were reported. No information has been received as to the cause or origin of the fire, and a telegram announcing the burning of the steamer gave no details as to the number of passengers on board, or whether the mails had been saved or destroyed. The crew and passengers were all saved.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The Barisal and Khulna messages give details of the burning of the inland Barisal mail steamer "Aka" on Thursday last. The steamer was brought to Khulna in a burnt condition tied to the steamer "Kulsum." The entire deck, cabins and roof were totally burnt. There were 19 bundles of jute in the steamer over which a lantern was hanging, and the steamer colliding with a *Char*, the lantern fell broken on the jute which caught fire. A different version is given by the Serang of the steamer who says that a servant of Babu Ashutosh Sirkar who was Sub-Inspector of Police at Midnapur and a passenger and whose body was recovered in the water afterwards placed a lantern on the jute which being broken caused a conflagration. The bones of human bodies were found in the steamer. The number of deaths and loss suffered have not yet been ascertained. The Mail bags were burnt into ashes. Babu Sita Nath Sen, Inspector of Police at Khulna, was a passenger and he narrowly escaped by jumping into the water naked. According to him the total number of passengers was about two hundred, of which one third died, burnt or drowned. A blind gentleman in a cabin going to Calcutta for treatment is missing. A Christain lady jumped into water with her dress and shoes on and escaped. The Police investigation is proceeding.

SHOOTING AT A TRAIN.

Searching Local Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Yesterday morning at the local investigation into the affair in which a bullet struck a train the Lieutenant-Governor was present. In the afternoon a further examination of the spot was made by a party including the B. B. S. Railway officials and Inspector Madden of the Calcutta Police, who determined the most probable position from which the shot was fired. At the scene of the occurrence the party was joined by Mr. Walker, of the Railway Police, and further investigations were made. The party travelled in the carriage which had been shot at on the previous evening and were accompanied by the gentleman who had had a narrow escape. Calcutta was reached on the return journey at about six o'clock in the evening and further study of the circumstances went to confirm certain theories that were formed in the morning. The bullet must have been fired at a distance of about a hundred yards from the train and was probably from a revolver. So far no arrests or searches have been made.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

Arrangements for Ladies Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 9.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Ladies' Court of the United Provinces Exhibition was held in Lady Stanley's house at Allahabad. Lady Hewett, the Patroness, and Mr. Leslie Porter, Lady President, were present as also Mr. Hose and Mrs. Hopkins as members. Great stress was laid on the arrangements being made for the return of exhibits to consignors after the exhibition in over and it was decided that exhibits should be received up to 1st October by Rai Sanwal Das Bahadur Honorary Secretary. It was also decided to attach dressing rooms to Ladies Court with a female attendant in charge of them and to have a Ladies Purdah Club which would be under the immediate charge of the Ladies Committee and membership be by invitation through the Lady President.

MAIL BAG MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Information has been received at the Waterloo Street Police Thanah, that a mail bag containing letters, notes and cash amounting to Rs. 1,200 disappeared on the 5th instant presumably from one of the mail vans. A mail cart of the General Post Office in charge of the cash overseer proceeded to several local post offices and after returning to the General Post Office it was found that a mail bag was missing. No clue has yet been found.

THE NASIK OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 8.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires :—Sir George Birdwood writes to the *Times* that a report has just reached him indicating that *Doondavee* ceremonies, proclaiming the intensest form of war against the alien Government, are being held in the temples of the Southern Mahratta Country. If true, Indian unrest takes on a different complexion, and its settlement will require methods of necessity which after 150 years of control of the easiest country in the world to rule in peace and prosperity will be a disgrace to our statesmanship.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CONDEMNATION.

Jackson Memorial in Bombay.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall, to put on record the Society's sense of regret at the untimely death of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson and to condemn the dastardly outrage perpetrated at Nasik. The Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presided, and among those present on the occasion were:—The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. Tribhovandas Managaldas Nathubhai, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. C. F. Vaidya, Dr. D. A. DeMonte; Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Rao Bahadur N. S. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur N. S. Vaidya, Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Mody, and others.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech the Chairman was so much overpowered by his feelings that he broke into tears several times while dwelling on the many sterling qualities of the late Mr. Jackson.

Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar said :—We have met to-day to perform a most sad duty, which is to give expression to, and record our deep sense of, regret at the great loss which this Society and the cause of Oriental scholarship, in particular, have sustained by the widely lamented death of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, from the hands of an assassin at Nasik. I very much wish we had on this occasion one whom we profoundly revere for the greatness of his scholarship and holiness of his character—I mean the eminent Orientalist, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. He alone is fitted to do full justice to the memory of the late Mr. Jackson. Both of them had common aspirations intellectually; both laboured in the same vineyard; and both reaped and rejoiced in the fruit of Oriental research. It is a misfortune that Dr. Bhandarkar is at this moment in Northern India for an eye operation and cannot be here. He writes to me how miserable he feels after hearing of Mr. Jackson's death. It is not easy for me to give adequate expression to our sense of the loss consequent upon his death—so highly valued and loved was Mr. Jackson as an official, as a gentleman in private life and above all as a student and scholar. Members of this Society need hardly be told how deeply he was attached to it and how earnestly he strove in the midst of busy official life to promote its object and further its interests. He was for several years a member of our Committee of Management; he acted more than once as Secretary of the Society and he was one of those who by their papers on Oriental subjects read at our meetings and published in our journal made valuable contributions to the cause of learning and research. Mr. Jackson was a linguist and his love of Sanskrit literature was intense. It had great attractions for him. Two years ago I asked him how he found time to pursue his Oriental studies and he replied with that genial smile which shed a mellowed light on his calm countenance, that his mornings and nights were generally given to the study of some Sanskrit work. "Never a day without a line" was practically his motto as a student and scholar. He was then, he told me, studying with a Shastri Patanjali's "Mahabhadhya," which had great fascination for him. As an Oriental scholar, he had excellences of his own. There are scholars whose scholarship and spirit of research is bold, confident, and striking. They theorise daringly and attract by the courage of their conceptions. These have their uses; but I am not sure it is the right kind of scholarship. Oriental questions of antiquity have to be approached in a spirit of patience and humility and carefully handled. The paucity, I might even say, the absence of historical records in India furnishes a strong temptation to hasty generalisations; and unless the scholar is on his guard, he is apt to be misled by prejudice or false appearances. That makes it necessary that all those questions should be approached with extreme caution, and the duty of an antiquarian is at the present stage more to collect data with patience and prepare materials for a history than to lay down conclusions and suggest theories in a dogmatic spirit. Mr. Jackson was animated by a judicial spirit in research. He studied every question without any preconception or prejudice and searched for light from all quarters, not neglecting even the most trifling of facts or circumstance. And no scholar was more ready to acknowledge his error when it was pointed out by a critic. Whether here or in Europe there have been quarrels among some Oriental scholars. Differences of opinion and criticism of one another's theory on a subject of antiquarian interest has at times led to angry discussion as if the controversy was of personal interest more than the cause of truth and light. Mr. Jackson was free from this weakness. His was antiquarian scholarship of the winning, sober, serene character—it was a reflection of the man himself with his calm, steady and contemplative expression. Adverse criticism of any theory of his on an antiquarian question never irritated him; on the other hand, he sought to learn from it for further light. It was this spirit of becoming modesty and humility which endeared him to all who knew him and his worth as a scholar. In this respect he resembled the great Oriental scholar, Kinlock Forbes, author of the "Ras Mala" whose name is still a household word in this Presidency. The names of such men of deep thought and learning, made all the more worthy by humility, the secret of the wise has often led me to examine what is often said of the English character that it is materialistic. This view has been for some time taken hold of and circulated by certain writers in our press for political ends. Some years ago I came across a remark in Keble's writings that his countrymen take a business view of everything—even religion and literature; and that the mystical element was wanting among them. I asked myself: Is it so? The remark coming from Keble was all the more surprising because mystic himself, he more than any mystic in other countries, has been regarded as having by his "Christian Year" redeemed the mystic element in religion from narrow limits. And since Keble's time in particular how large is the number of such writers and thinkers in England and Germany he only knows who watches the development in the nineteenth century of the spirit of the communism with Nature which makes the religious and poetic and other literary productions in England soul elevating because of their vigour and the endeavour to apply abstract thought to practical life and conduct. The late Mr. Gladstone once in his leisure hours in going over this ground and in a paper contributed to "The Speaker" in 1891 gave a list of English writers and thinkers who had enriched thoughts by application of the spirit of mysticism and spirituality and the literary talent to the concrete in life. Mr. Jackson was an example among us of this feature of the English character—union of thought and action. As an official, Mr. Jackson was popular wherever he served. It is said of him that during the last Simhast festival when thousands of pilgrims had congregated in Nasik and epidemics were feared, Mr. Jackson use to be daily on horseback for so many as twelve hours, going among the people and by his personavive manner inducing them to observe rules of hygiene to avoid illness. He had warm sympathy with the people among whom he served and could enter into the inner mind of the Indian. In July, 1907, he and I were guests at Government House, when Lord Lamington was Governor. One day, after breakfast, his Lordship sat with us to talk on the question of Indian reform which was then in the air. Mr. Jackson expressed himself on that occasion in his calm unimpassioned manner and then I could see what a sane mind and sympathetic heart he had for India and her people. "He was a god, Sir!" exclaimed a hack victoria driver—a native of Nasik working in Bombay—when he heard that Mr. Jackson had fallen a victim to assassination at the hands of a misguided youth. And that in a place which of all places in the Presidency he loved best. It was only a year ago when he came to Bombay from Nasik to take part in a meeting convened by our Society for awarding the Sir James Campbell prize to Dr. Sven Hedin under the presidency of His Excellency Sir George Clarke. Our venerable friend, Mr. James Macdonald, met him as he came to the Town Hall and remarked: "You look as if you had returned from home—you look so healthy." Mr. Jackson replied: "I come from Nasik you see. I like Nasik very much. That was where I joined the service when I first came out." Alas! for Nasik which he loved so well! Brahmin Pandits and Shastris particularly those of them who are poor and have hard struggles in life lose in him a friend whose silent charity helped many of them from want. No Pandit or Shastri who went to him returned without some mark of encouragement; and it was given not in a patronising or condescending spirit but with a genuine simplicity. I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, but I cannot conclude without making an observation which seems to me to be called for by the excellent life and exemplary character and scholarship of the late Mr. Jackson. An Englishman, who had lived in Bombay in the sixties of the last century and taken an active part in our literary and scientific activities and retired, returned some years ago just to spend some days here. We met and I asked him how Bombay struck him. "Well," he replied, "you have changed a good deal for the better physically. New sights, new buildings, wider streets and cleanlier surroundings. But there is a dearth of mental activity, I am afraid. Where are your George Birdwoods, Sir Alexander Grants, Sir Raymond Wests, James Taylors, John Connons, Dr. Bhau Dajis, and Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajis. We, in our days, made, by means of these, Bombay highly intellectual." I said to him: "You mistake us. We have still among us jigods though in the germ; but life has since your time become more complex, and we are more busy." "Yes," he added, "busy making money. I wish you had another crisis like the Share Mania we had and you will then be rid of the craze and think more of mind and morals than money." I will not moralise on this but leave you to draw the lesson. But it is permissible for me to remark on this melancholy occasion that the late Mr. Jackson has left us a commendable example of duty. His was a life of thought and action and he combined in himself what the late Mr. Jackson called in his suggestive language—the import and export of knowledge. Mr. Jackson read and studied not in a dilettante spirit but to enrich and make life, as far as he could, better than he found it. May his soul rest in peace and may his beautiful career be an inspiration to us all!

The Chairman then announced that he had received letters from H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, Dr. Bhandarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Cawasji B. Setna, Mr. N. G. Velinker, and expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

H. E. the Governor in the course of his letter, said :—"I hasten to say that I am very glad to know that the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will record its deep regret at the murder of Mr. Jackson. His is a great loss to scholarship in this Presidency as well as the service of which he was a valuable member. Mr. Jackson was closely connected with Bombay City and I think that apart from what may be done at Nasik, Dr. Bhandarkar's suggestion as to a memorial here is an excellent one. I shall be glad to contribute to such a memorial. The memory of a good man is a precious heritage, and in a world which too easily forgets it is well that permanent form should be given to it."

Dr. Bhandarkar, in the course of his letter, said :—"The diabolical murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson has sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of the members of European and Indian communities. He was by nature a kind-hearted and sympathetic man, and these traits of character were observable in everything that he did in his official as well as private capacity. He never spoke an angry or unkind word to anybody, and his general character and conduct were saintly. He was an accurate and enthusiastic Sanskrit scholar, and his critical judgment was sound. He made original researches in the ancient history of India, and the introductory volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer" and his other papers and occasional notes contain the results of these researches. He successfully identified the cities and towns of India mensioned by Greek and Roman authors. He pointed out that the Turkomans of Central Asia settled in the western part of India and adopted Hindu civilisation. He also threw very great light on the origin of the Gujars. He showed that they were a foreign race that had established a powerful kingdom over the whole of Rajputana and further to the north-east up to Kanauj. The Gujars were in power from the first quarter of the seventh to about the end of the tenth century, and were constantly at war with the princes of the Chalukya and Rashtrakula races that ruled over the Maratha and Kanarese countries. Mr. Jackson put forth a very original and correct idea as regards the nature of the Puranas, which awaited further development at his hands. His paper on this subject has appeared in the Centenary volume of our Society, and will well repay perusal. He has also contributed several papers to the ordinary volumes of our Journal. His essay on the method in the study of Indian Antiquities shows a very wide knowledge, not only of our special branch of study, but also of a number of other lines of researches. This is calculated to be of great use to Indian students, and he projected for their use a handbook to the study of Sanskrit literature and Indian Antiquities. To sound scholarship, Mr. Jackson added modesty and sobriety of thought and expression—a combination rarely met with amongst scholars. He freely and fully acknowledged all the good that he found in the writings of native Indian scholars. He often complained that his official duties left him little time for his favourite studies, and I had great hopes that after his retirement from service he would be able to apply himself to them with zeal and ardour, and throw light upon many a knotty point in Sanskrit literature and Indian Antiquities. Too late that the horrid deed of the fiendish young man inflicted on the cause of Indian research is incalculable. I beg to propose that the Society should raise a memorial in honour of this saintly and learned scholar, who was Honorary Secretary of the Society for some time and presented a number of valuable books to its library. The memorial may take the form of a collection of books on Indian languages and historical research, of copper-plates and stone inscriptions and coins, which, together with the books presented by him, should be styled the Jackson Memorial Collection. Or it may take the form of a medal to be presented to a scholar who is or has been in India in the manner and on the terms in which the Sir James Campbell Medal is awarded."

The Chairman then announced that over Rs. 2,000 had already been promised towards the memorial fund.

On the motion of Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Modi, seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society records its deep sense of regret at the great and irreparable loss it has sustained by the death of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., sometime Secretary of this Society, whose labours as a scholar and linguist and whose learned contributions to antiquarian research, have secured him a foremost place among oriental scholars."

Mr. Modi in moving the resolution said that he was glad at the opportunity that had been given him of giving expression to his feelings on the matter. The late Mr. Jackson was both a good scholar and a good administrator. The speaker had always thought that a good scholar would invariably prove a good administrator, through his knowledge of the literature of the people.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey proposed and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson seconded the motion: "That a copy of the resolution now passed be sent to Mrs. A. M. T. Jackson, with a letter from the President of this Society, conveying to her the Society's condolences and deep sympathy in her sorrow."

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved the resolution: "That a memorial fund in honour of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson be raised in connection with the Society and that the members of the Society and other [illegible] admirers of Mr. Jackson be invited by the Honorary Secretary to subscribe to the same."

Professor S. R. Bhandarkar seconded the motion, which was carried.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 24,-PARIS, DEC. 25.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—The King, who witnessed the meet of the Cheshire Hounds and presented colours, to the 5th, 6th and 7th Batallions of the Cheshire Territorial Force last week at Eaton Hall, concluded his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Friday and returned to London. The Queen and Princess Victoria have returned to Sandringham, and the Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to York Cottage.

Canadian Troops at British Manœuvres.—The Army Council have decided to accept the offer made through the Canadian Government by Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt to bring the regiment under his command (the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles) to England at his own expense to take part in the Autumn Manœuvres next year.

Election News.—The severity of the impending struggle is indicated by the fact that the number of uncontested constituencies is smaller than it has been at General Elections for many years past. The unopposed returns are not likely to exceed 17.

Great Fire at Clapham Junction.—One of the most serious fires recorded in London for some time past broke out on Monday afternoon, when the extensive drapery and furnishing shop of Messrs Arding and Hobbs, St. John's road, Clapham Junction, was practically gutted. So far as can be ascertained at present the number of lives lost is eight, while four persons are injured.

Headmasters' Conference.—At this conference on Wednesday a resolution was adopted welcoming the development of the Public Schools League for Imperial land settlement in the oversea dominions.

Law.—In the House of Lords the decision of the Court of Appeal that a trade union has no power to maintain out of its funds members of Parliament to represent its interests has been upheld.—The Lord Chief Justice has found for the Crown in the petition of right in which the Imperial Cold Storage Company (Limited) claimed from the Government £230,000 damages for breaches of a contract under which the suppliants undertook to supply meat to the troops in South Africa during the Boer War.

Mines (Eight Hours) Act.—The terms of the agreement arrived at between the Durham coalowners and the representatives of the miners for the working of this Act have been published

New P. and O. Liners.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company have contracted with Messrs. Harland and Wolff and Messrs. Caird and Co., for the construction of two new mail steamers of nearly 13,000 tons register, to be employed in their India, China, and Australian services.

Railway Steamer Missing.—The London and North-Western steamer Rosstrevor, which left Greenore for Holyhead on Tuesday night, had not arrived on Wednesday. She carried 20 hands and possibly some passengers.

The Law of Copyright.—The report of the committee appointed to consider the Revised International Copyright Convention signed at Berlin in November, 1908, and its relation to the laws of the United Kingdom has been issued.

The New Governor-General of South Africa.—The appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at present Home Secretary, to be the first Governor-General of South Africa is officially announced.

The New Warships.—The Admiralty has intimated to four firms its acceptance of their tenders for the four "armoured ships" included in the Navy Estimates of the current year as vessels which the Government were authorized to make provision for laying down on April 1 next, if the progress of foreign navy work justified the step.

The Political Crisis.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a preface which he has contributed to a book containing the reprint of a series of articles recently published in the "Observer" says that the forthcoming election may be described as a national crisis. It is better, he adds, to abolish Cobdenism, and not the Constitution: to pull down free imports and foreign privilege in our market, and not the Second Chamber. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool on Tuesday, said that the real issue which the country would be called upon next month to decide was—What was to be the future in this country of representative government.—Lord Milner, speaking at Stockport on Saturday, contended that our undoubted supremacy at sea, which was certainly challenged, was the greatest question before the people of this country.—Lord St. Aldwyn, in reply to a correspondent, has stated that he sees nothing in the actual proposals of the Budget so "foreign" to the finance of the year as to justify its rejection on that ground, nor does he feel that those proposals in themselves, whatever may have been said by their advocates, can properly be discribed as Socialism or revolution.—Lord Rosebery writes asking whether the people have not a right to ask for definite declarations of policy with regard to the future of the House of Lords from both the Government and the Opposition.—Lord Curzon, at Burnley, said that he earnestly believed that the reform of the House of Lords would figure in the election addresses of almost every Unionist candidate.

The Salting Collections for the Nation.—It is now authoritatively announced that the late Mr. George Salting has left his art collections to the nation.

Wills.—Sir Alfred Jones left the whole of his estate, subject to legacies to his family, servants, and "employees," for charitable purposes. It is expected that estate duty will be paid on about £750,000, and that the residue will be considerable.—Sir Benjamin Cohen has left £4,000 to charitable institutions.—Dr. C. Graham, formerly Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, has left the residue of his estate, probably about £35,000, to the Senate of the University of London to found a medical research fund.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales coal strike has been partially settled. The western colliery owners and men having come to terms resumed work on Tuesday.

Canada.—The Government's Navy proposals will be contained in a Bill to be presented to the House of Commons immediately after the recess. The naval policy of the Government is being challenged in the Ottawa by-election.—Mr. Henri Bourassa, speaking at a dinner on Monday night, outlined his views as leader of the Young French Canadian movement. He claimed that if Canadians were called upon to give money and blood for the flag they should have a voice in diplomacy and foreign policy.

New Zealand.—The recent land proposals of the New Zealand Government combines facilities for the acquisition of freeholds with the imposition of heavy increment taxes.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Relations with Nicaragua.—President Zelaya has tendered his resignation to the Nicaraguan Congress.—The election of Senor Madriz to the Presidency of Nicaragua leaves the United States in the same position as before.—General Estrada on Monday appealed to Mr. Knox, American Secretary of State, for formal recognition of the revolutionary Government in Nicaragua announcing at the same time that he would continue to fight until President Zelaya and his followers were overthrown. General Estrada's forces have gained a complete victory over the troops of President Zelaya. Six hundred men on both sides were killed, and 1,900 Zelayans surrendered.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The President has sent to the Senate a long list of diplomatic appointments.

Naval Vessels on the Great Lakes.—The concern manifested in Canada regarding the presence of American naval vessels on the Great Lakes is not taken very seriously in Washington.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The sitting of the Reichsrath closed at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having lasted for 36 hours. Before the adjournment a motion was carried increasing the powers of the President so as to enable him to thwart technical obstruction. A Bill to this effect will probably be adopted.—The libel suits of the Serbo-Croatian Coalition against the Austrian historian Dr. Friedjung and the

a statement in the Chamber on Saturday giving a general outline of the Government programme. He laid especial stress on the proposal to create two new Ministries.

France.—A Ministerial decree has been published dealing with the reorganization of French naval administration.—Mr. Roosevelt was on Saturday elected Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

Germany.—Contracts have been placed at Stettin and Bremen for the construction of the two small cruisers of the German programme for the financial year 1909-10.

Greece.—The Greek political situation has become critical in consequence of an incident which took place in the Chamber on Monday night when the Minister of War introduced a Bill for the reorganisation of the Army.—The Minister of Finance introduced the Budget for 1910 in the Chamber last week. The total expenses of the coming year are estimated at £6,841,640 and the surplus at £100,800.

Korea.—The Premier of Korea was mortally wounded on Wednesday at Seoul by a young Korean, who stabbed him three times with a kitchen knife.

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid's reply to the last French Note was presented to M. Pichon last week by the Moroccan special mission. The reply is considered satisfactory on the whole, but requires further consideration on the financial side.—The French Government on Tuesday communicated to the Moorish envoys its views regarding Mulai Hafid's reply to its recent representations.—The agitation in Germany on behalf of the Mannesmann Brothers still continues.

Portugal.—The Portuguese Premier has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, which has been accepted by the King. Senhor Beirao has formed a new Progressist Ministry.

Rumania.—Three shots were fired at M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier, on Tuesday by a dismissed railway servant. M. Bratiano was slightly injured.

Russia.—Colonel Karpoff, Chief of the St. Petersburg Secret Police, was killed early on Wednesday morning by an infernal machine at a suburban lodging occupied by a certain Voskressensky, who is supposed to be revolutionary and a police spy.—The health of the Tsarina has so far improved that she is able to take frequent excursions in the neighbourhood of Livadia.—M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire while retaining his present office and dignities.

The Baghdad Railway.—An arrangement has been made, according to a Constantinople telegram in the "Cologne Gazette," by which the Baghdad Railway abandoning the proposed sections to Adana, will be diverted to Yenidje, and from that point to Adana will use the existing Mersina-Adana line.

Turkey.—It is believed that the Turkish Government has agreed to spend about £T2,300,000 on the acquisition of war vessels.—The Constantinople newspaper "Tanin" was suppressed on Wednesday in consequence of its criticisms of the Senate.

Dr. Cook and the Pole.—The Council of the Copenhagen University consider Dr. Cook's documents to be insufficient proof that he had reached the Pole. The report of the Council is couched in such terms as to throw suspicion on Dr. Cook's statements.

Dr. Longstaff's Himalayan Expedition.—Some details have reached the Royal Geographical Society with regard to the results of Dr. T. G. Longstaff's recent Himalayan expedition.

Sport.—Results are published of a number of football matches which have been played during the week.—The cricket match at Bloemfontein between M.C.C. and Fifteen of Orange River Colony ended on Friday in an easy win for the Englishmen.

Obituary.—The Grand Duke Michael Nikolaievitch, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the well-known journalist, who was the first editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," aged 80; Dr. Sebastian Evans; Lord Monkswell.—"Times."

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT.

At a meeting of European and Indian friends and admirers of the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., held at the Orient Lodge, Regent's Park, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., who was voted to the chair urged young Indian students to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Dutt, who advocated co-operation between the English and the Indians as the only way to serve the best interests of India. The meeting adopted the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. W. L. Johnstone, Chairman of the Assam Bengal Railway, and seconded by Mr. N. N. Bose, Lecturer on Hindoo Law, London School of Economics:—"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the irreparable loss the empire has sustained through the death of the late Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., one of the most distinguished economists, historians, poets, and statesmen of his time. The Chairman was requested to forward a copy of the resolution and a message of condolence to Mr. Dutt's family."

A general meeting of Indian residents in England, was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Dec. 18, to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presided over a large attendance. Letters of regret for inability to attend were read from Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh and Mr. Ameer Ali. The Chairman said that throughout India the name of Romesh Chunder Dutt was known and honoured. Not only had he a distinguished official career; he occupied a conspicuous position in the literary world in relation to India, while his political activity was directed to the single end of welfare, prosperity, and regeneration of his country. The report of the Decentralisation Commission of which he was the only Indian member was, he believed, in some respects the groundwork of the new reform policy which whatever differences of opinion might exist had been received in a spirit of great hopefulness for the future. Mr. J. M. Parikh proposed a resolution expressing "a sense of the irreparable loss India and her people have suffered by the passing away in the prime of life of one who by his patriotism, his long official career, his great literary ability, and his wise counsels to his countrymen, rendered them invaluable services, and was regarded by them with sentiments of the highest esteem and deep affection." Mr. B. C. Pal, in seconding, said that Mr. Dutt's work had to be judged by the standards of thirty years ago, not by those of to-day. His literary and political labours were of immense value in preparing the ground for the spread of nationalism, and the debt thereby owing to his memory could not be forgotten even by those who had political differences with him in late years. The resolution was supported by Mr. Bhagwandin Dube, Mr. J.G. Ritchie, (late of the Bengal Civil Service), and Mr. N. M. Cooper. A resolution of condolence with the wife and family of Mr. Dutt was proposed by Major N. P. Sinha, seconded by Mr. J. Pennington (late of the Madras Civil Service), and supported by Mr. Mahomed Din. It was agreed to send copies of the resolutions, engrossed on vellum, to Mrs. Dutt.

At the Festival Plays which will be given by the Deutsches Theater (Berlin) Company, under the management of Professor Max Reinhardt in August and September next year, in the Kunstler Theater Munich, besides a repetition of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and the second part of the Goethe's "Faust," Shakespeare's, "Julius Cæsar," "The Taming of the Shrew," and Aeschylus' "Orestie" will be produced with entirely new scenery. The prospectus may be had post free from the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, where orders for tickets may be given.

The funeral of Major-General Sir George H. Marshall took place at Frimley Churchyard, on Dec. 18, with military honours. The chestnut troop of the Royal Horse Artillery provided a gun carriage and a mounted escort, and the mounted band of the Royal Artillery played. Dismounted escorts were furnished by M and Q batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and by the Royal Field Artillery. There was a large attendance of officers, these including Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., General Sir Robert Stewart, Major Gen. C. Rothfort, Major-Gen. Pipon, Major-Gen. J.M. Grierson, commanding the First Division, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B., Commandant of the Staff College, and Brig.-General F. S. Baldock, General Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Aldershot Command.

THE FIRE AT CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

Appalling Scenes.

SCENE AT THE OUTBREAK.

With appalling suddenness a terrible disaster overtook the busy shopping centre of Clapham Junction, on December 20. At half past four when hundreds of people were engaged in the big establishment of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs, the most prominent business premises in the district, purchasing articles of drapery and fancy good for Christmas presents, a blinding flash in a window on the ground floor, and the bursting outwards of a window on to the street gave the alarm that a fire had broken out on the premises.

For two hours afterwards the fire-brigade and police were engaged in subduing a conflagration which for fierceness has not been equalled in the metropolis for many a year. Besides a deplorable loss of life and injuries to many people property valued at £300,000, at least was destroyed.

The entire building, which has a frontage to Lavender-hill and St. John's-road of close upon 200 yards, was ablaze in a very few minutes, and, as the premises were crowded with customers and some three or four hundred employes, there was great alarm in the neighbourhood.

The fire originated in the fancy goods department. A customer, it appears, wished to see a French comb. When an assistant was getting it an umbrella fell against an electric light and broke the globe. The comb was ignited, and almost instantly the window was in flames. This window faced St. John's-road. The destruction of the glass admitted a soft south-westerly wind, which fanned long flames from shop to shop, burning the curtains and easily ignited material which was used in the elaborate Yuletide decoration of the establishment.

A ROARING FURNACE.

In an incredibly short space of time the flames spread from shop to shop along the ground floor, until the whole of the lower part of the premises was alight, and the fire, despite the fire-proof nature of the building, leapt from floor to floor. Soon the whole place was a roaring furnace.

The shop in which the fire started was not crowded, and the glare seemed to have been hidden from those who were inside the premises by a curtain on the back of the shop-front. The grave danger was more noticeable from the street at the outset than from the interior, and this is regarded as fortunate, as a panic would have added to the terrors of the scene, and the death-roll would have multiplied enormously. For a moment those in the shop appeared hardly to realise the danger which confronted them. If they did, their presence of mind must be deemed extremely praiseworthy. One assistant went forward and said to the customers, "There is a bit of a flare. You had better go out as quickly as you can by the back way, but do not get flurried. It is all right."

This calmness must have allayed the fears of many a highly-strung woman, and it is believed that more of the customers in the large store perished. Another story of the wonderful self-possession of a shop assistant is told by man whose attention was riveted on the establishment by the blinding flash and cracking of plate-glass which succeeded it. This man states that he saw only one person pass out of the big doors which constitute the main entrance at the curve connecting Lavender-hill with St. John's-road. She was apparently a shop assistant, and it is said she went to a fire alarm, coolly pulled the indicator, and went back to the shop, passing on the one hand a mass of fancy goods, now ablaze, and disappearing through a wall of smoke.

That the loss of life was not greater than it is was largely due to the heads of the firm, who acted with great coolness and promptitude. Mr. F. W. Lloyd, the general manager of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs, was at the time having tea with two of the Messrs' Arding and Mr. Pemberton, when the electric light suddenly failed. Mr. Hesbert Arding immediately went out to ascertain the cause, and realising the danger, their first work was to clear the various departments of the public. Mr. Stanley Arding attended to the bazar and cleared that department, Mr. Herbert Arding rushed up to the work-room, Mr. Lloyd himself warned the people in the refreshments-room, and Mr. Pemberton went to the counting-house. The main entrance was found to be in mass of flames and the four officials immediately circulated the warning to all the assistants in the building. The fire-brigade of the firm, which has numerous appliances got to work, and all that was possible was done before the flames obtained a complete mastery.

The main building consisted of five floors, and facing the cross roads was a high-domed tower. The lower part of the premises was used as furniture, drapery and fancy goods, show-rooms, and tailoring and other departments, while on the top floors were the apartments while on the large staff. The means of exit were plentiful and the building, which for the most part was quite modern, fully came up to the requirements of the London County Council. There was, too, an excellent equipment of chemical fire extinguishers, but it is to be supposed that the flames spread with such extraordinary rapidity that there was no time to use them. One assistant declares that a prairie fire could not advance more rapidly than did the flames which forced him to entire before them as fast as his legs could carry him.

JUMPING FROM WINDOWS.

Before the fire-brigade could respond to the call, the assistants were clambering on to the roof in their endeavour to make their escape by means of the facilities afforded. Many reached buildings beyond the limit of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs's premises, and were got to safety. Others must either have become panic-stricken or have had their escape cut off, for they threw open windows, and stood on the sills awaiting the arrival of the ladders. A fire escape from the nearest station was brought into position near the spot at which the fire originated.

Some assistants swarmed down it, but while these rescues were being effected the flames had reached the tailoring department at the corner of Lavender-hill and Ilminster-gardens and the windows of the cutting-room and work-room on the second and third floors were besieged with men whose fear had been heightened by the swiftness with which the fire had surrounded them.

No fire-escape was available for them, but from the other side of the street a tobacconist pulled down the canvas blind which shields his shop-front from the sun's rays, and carried it to make an improvised jumping-sheet. A labourer dashed up the street and secured a window-cleaner's ladder, but this hardly reached to the top of the shop window, and was useless as a means of effecting a rescue. Half a dozen volunteers held the corners of the window-blind, and sallied to the men who were crowded at one window to jump.

Six or seven did so, but they turned somersaults in their fall, and not one alighted in the sheet. Unfortunately, the ambulance was required to remove the injured men, and the fierce glare and heat which burst the windows caused the would-be rescuers to beat a precipitate retreat across the road, with their faces and clothes badly scorched. The other employes in the tailoring department rushed along a corridor which took them to a room overlooking Ilminster-gardens, and got out unhurt.

ATTEMPTING RESCUES.

An exciting and terrible incident in the early stages of the fire occurred when two young men appeared at once of the third-floor windows. The crowd gathered below saw that they were endeavouring to drag to the window a terrified young lady. After a few seconds of intense apprehension on the part of the onlookers it was recognised that the men were pointing out to the young woman that the only possible chance of safety lay in using the fire escape which had been pitched against the building. She was eventually prevailed upon to clamber out through the window on to the escape, and, after slipping down it some yards amidst breathless excitement, she at last secured a grip, and descended to safety below, being taken in charge by some of the crowd in a fainting condition.

Meanwhile another woman was brought to the window and was also induced to essay the descent. As she started down the escape, a few yards below her, took fire through the heat from the window, and she was unable to grip the sides. Slipping down for a few yards, the unfortunate girl dropped over the side of the ladder and fell to the ground 40ft below. She was so terribly injured that death is believed to have occurred almost instantaneously. Two men jumped from the window, and both of them were killed. It was clear to the spectators that they had been instrumental in saving the life of the first of the two girls, and had sacrificed their own lives in the endeavour to rescue the second.

The majority of those who were on the scene early did all in their power to assist the police in effecting rescues. Some shopkeepers in the vicinity also lent their aid and left their premises unattended to release the unfortunate people from their position of peril. Some of the shops facing Arding and Hobbs escaped being fired, solely because of the activity of the Fire Brigade. Practically all of them have scorched and blistered fronts, and many of the windows are broken. The drapery establishment of Mr. Actill, near Francis and Sons, suffered a good deal. The proprietor was attending to the wants of his customers when he heard the shout of "Fire," and immediately got those in his shop to safety. He attempted single-handed to get the shutters down, but before he could do so the windows were cracked and broken with the heat.

The books of the firm being destroyed, it was impossible to have a roll-call last night, and probably the total number of casualties will not be known for a day or two. A statement is attributed to members of the Fire Brigade that bodies may still be in the ruins. As bearing out this views it may be mentioned that an assistant informed the medical gentleman who was treating him that he endeavoured to carry out a lady customer who had fainted, but was forced by flames and smoke to abandon the effort to save her.

MR. JOHN BURNS'S EFFORTS.

Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, not for the first time, came to the aid of the Fire Brigade. The right hon. gentleman was on the scene within a few minutes of the outbreak, and he at once gathered round him a number of soldiers and sailors, "liberty men," who were attracted to the spot, and led a fine volunteer brigade. The highways had been decorated by the tradesmen of the locality with venetian-masts, streamers, flags, and festoons of paper flowers, which in the circumstances were highly dangerous. The shop of Francis and Sons, provision dealers, at the corner of St. John's-road and St. John's-hill, was ignited by means of the swinging rope of paper which hung across the roadway, and it is due solely to the street decorations that the first floor of their premises was severely damaged. Mr. Burns dashed into a butcher's shop, seized a knife, and, with the aid of the Bluejackets, cut away every bit of the decorations he could reach. The right hon. gentleman did not content himself with hacking down the festoons on one side of the thoroughfare, but went across the road nearest the fire, and a blistered face and scorched beard testify to his braving the flames.

Mr. Burns was having a slight rest from his work when the tower collapsed and fell inwards, sending up a tremendous column of flame and sparks, which were carried by the wind over a wide area. Some of them fell on a fair ground at Lavender-hill nearly 200 yards away, and set fire to some of the shows. Despite the tremendous exertions of the firemen it had long been seen that it was hopeless to attempt to save any portion of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs's establishment, or to isolate the boot shop of Messrs. Rabbit, which was sandwished between Nos. 12 and 17, St. John's road.

All the roads in the vicinity of the fire were closed and in Ilminster-gardens, Lavender-hill, and St. John's-road a big section of the brigade was occupied in preventing houses opposite the burning building from becoming ignited. At one time it looked as if the Falcon Hotel, some 160ft. away from the main entrance of Arding and Hobbs's, would become ignited. There were many volunteers, among them Mr. Burns, who headed a bucket brigade to drench the lower part of the hotel buildings. The fire had practically burned itself out by half-past six, but tons of water were thrown on the ruins for hours afterwards. The fire-brigade had hauled down the dangerous walls by eight o'clock, and nothing but bent and twisted girders remained of what had been a handsome building.

At night Mr. John Burns was to have addressed an election meeting at the Latchmere Public Baths, but owing to the disastrous fire at Clapham Junction, he decided to abandon it. A large ticket audience assembled for the meeting, and Mr. Burns came straight from the fire, where he had been rendering assistance. His right hand, which had been burned, was bandaged, his clothes were muddy, and his hat was knocked in. When he commenced to speak, he told the audience that in view of the calamity which had occurred in the district he did not think they should proceed with the meeting. He thought that under the circumstances they should all lift their hats in mourning, and go quietly away.

The meeting thereupon dispersed.

LEAPS TO THE STREET.

Several eye-witnesses have given accounts of the scene. One of them is Police-Constable Hallett, who was on point duty at Clapham Junction in the middle of the circus, regulating the traffic when the fire broke out. His account of what he saw is as follows:—

"I was standing in the middle of the road directing the traffic when a bus-driver shouted to me, and pointed to a window in Messrs. Arding and Hobbs. I looked up, and saw a window alight in part of the premises in St. John's road. At the same time I noticed a number of people coming out of the building. I immediately ran to the fire-alarm near by, and gave the signal. Then I ran into the shop. I found that some assistants were already using buckets of water and hand grenades. I questioned them, and was told that all the customers were out, and also the women, as far as was known, but that there were some men still in the tailoring department.

"The whole thing seemed to take place and the whole street to be in an uproar in less time than I can tell you. Coming back into the street I saw that there were some men on the parapet of the far part of the building formed by Lavender-hill and Ilminster-gardens. They were cut off, apparently, and were waiting for the escape. With that the first fire-brigade dashed up from Battersea, followed by several others. I went to fetch the escape. When I got back the entire building seemed to be aflame and smoking. It was less than five minutes.

"The escape was put up against the wall and a fireman ran up it to fetch down a young woman. As he brought her to the ground the ladder broke with the heat, and the two of them fell. The young woman was taken to the Bolingbroke Hospital on a stretcher. I don't know what became of the fireman. Then two of the men jumped, and both were killed, I believe.

"The fire spread along and the heat became terrific. I ran to Messrs. Francis, the provision merchants, and warned them to clear out. Then I went to Messrs. Arding and Hobbs's workshop at the back of the provision stores and warned them also. When I got back the fire had attacked Messrs. Francis' shop and the top part was burning.

"Dozens of my colleagues were now on the scene. The traffic had been stopped, and a police cordon drawn round the burning buildings. A large number of steamers were at work, and the firemen were trying to prevent the fire from spreading. Messrs. Arding and Hobbs's premises could not be saved; and within half an hour or three-quarters it was practically destroyed. The golden dome fell in with a crash.

"Shortly after the outbreak a number of the local Territorials came on the scene and rendered assistance. I also saw Mr. John Burns working for all he was worth with a sack over his head."

THE NEW INDIAN COUNCILS.

We take the following article dealing with the new Indian Councils from the "Times" of Dec. 21:—

A telegram from Calcutta, published on Dec. 14, announced that the Bengali leaders have issued a manifesto declaring that the regulations issued under the Indian Councils Act "are in striking contrast with the spirit of Lord Morley's utterance when he announced the reforms," and expressing the hope that they will be modified "on the broad, progressive lines in which the Morley reform scheme was cast." This document may or may not appease the Extremist friends of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee; it certainly does not represent the actual situation. So far from supporting these contentions, a comparison of Lord Morley's speeches and despatches with the regulations can leave no room for doubt in unprejudiced minds that, as the Calcutta "Statesman" has said, the "execution of the reforms is planned in full accordance with the liberal spirit of the despatch which formulated their principles." No modification consistent with these principles would remove the special representation of certain interests to which the manifesto takes exception. The Secretary of State has never wavered in any written or spoken word in his recognition of the impossibility of applying any uniform territorial system of election in so diversified a dominion as India, and of the consequent need for framing class electorates in order that the Councils, to use his own phrase, "should reflect the leading elements of the population at large." In talking of "an ordinance of exclusion" in this connection, the manifesto is equally wide of the mark, if it is intended to suggest that Simla and Whitehall have not been at one in recognising that, now elected members are to sit as of right and official confirmation of the choice is waived, there must be safeguards against the admission of candidates whose presence would bring discredit to the Legislatures. The talk of an exclusion ordinance comes with singularly bad grace in a pronouncement signed by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, in whose favour the rule against the candidature of persons dismissed the Government service has been relaxed; and from Bengal, where the salutary rule that local self-governing bodies should be represented by members thereof has been modified, since the original publication of the regulations, to allow candidature in the case of anyone who has served on the local boards and municipalities for any period or periods amounting in the aggregate to three years.

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

Even more uncalled for, as coming from a province whose the non-official majority (14) will be larger than in any other Legislature, is the extraordinary allegation that the educated community, to whose efforts, the reforms are boastingly attributed, are, "being reduced to an insignificant minority." There is the more need to examine this allegation in the light of the regulations, as the papers are not generally available here. The phrase "educated community, as used in the political parlance of Indian publicists, applies only to that portion of the population acquainted with English. This interpretation leaves out of account a great number of men of standing and culture, merely because they have not gone through the English curriculum at schools and colleges, with the attendant dangers of Agnosticism and denationalisation. Some of India's finest and most honoured sons, including Orientalists of repute and men practised in public affairs in Native States and elsewhere, as well as business men, are, if we accept this interpretation of the term, grouped with the overwhelming masses of the people as "uneducated." But as the proceeding of the Legislatures will, as heretofore, be in English, and effective membership will now, more than in the past, require knowledge of that language, we may for the purposes of the present examination use the term in this restricted sense.

When we do so we are brought face to face with a misleading theory which has been fostered in England by Congress politicians and their friends, and which, to take the latest example, seems to underlie Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's pronouncement made the other day on reaching this country after a six weeks' tour in India. The implied theory is that the English-educated community and the adherents and supporters of the political cause for which the Congress stands may be regarded as synonymous. Put to a statistical test, the theory hopelessly breaks down. The last census returns show that in British provinces the number of persons acquainted with English—including, be it observed, the young people learning it in schools and colleges—is less than a million. As, however, a table of distribution of population according to religion and education, given in the "Statistical Abstract" issued this year, does not discriminate between British and native territory, we must include the latter in this examination. This brings up the figure of persons literate in English (out of a total population of 294,361,006) to roundly, 1,125,000.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

The total includes, of course, the European and the great bulk of the Eurasian community, as well as a good number of Christians of Indian birth. In all there are 283,000 Christians literate in English. Every one acquainted with India knows that for them, and for the Indian Christians as a whole—numbering in British provinces 1,675,000—the Bengali leaders are in no sense entitled to speak. If literacy in English were the sole test, as the Bengalis apparently desire, the Indian Christians—thoroughly loyal subjects of the Crown as a class—might well claim substantial special representation of their own, whereas none has been granted them. We have also to deduct the 198,000 English speaking Mahomedans, the overwhelming majority of whom are strongly opposed to the politics of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. Deducting, further, the Buddhists (who take practically no interest in politics), the Jains, the Sikhs, and other communities there are left for the whole of India 635,000 Hindoos who know, or are learning English. But it would be a complete mistake to suppose that even for this fraction of the population the Bengali leaders can speak. On the one hand, there are large numbers of Rajpoots and other conservative Hindoos, many of them men of standing, who are either hostile or indifferent to the political creed of the signatories of the manifesto; on the other hand, there are out-and-out Extremists who, in their enmity to British rule, condemn even such recognition of it as participation in the elections implies. At the present moment dissensions are so acute that Sir P. M. Mehta has retired from the presidentship. While the future of the organisation is uncertain, the expectation is that it will be captured by the Extremist wing. When all these factors are borne in mind, it is evident that the Bengali leaders can only weak for a minority of the people literate in English—even without taking into account the fact that a great percentage of the English-speaking Hindoos are State servants, and as such are precluded from participation in politics.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

As the composition of the Supreme Legislature is uncertain until the provincial Councils have elected representatives, it cannot be included in the following analysis. But the figures for the provincial Councils show that the educated Indian element—using that term as signifying not merely a claimant political party, but English-speaking Indians—so far from being in an "insignificant minority," will be strongly preponderant. The aggregate membership of the seven provincial Legislatures will be 284. The total of nominated officials cannot exceed 100, while if we include the presidents and the ex-officio members the number of officials is only raised by thirteen. The total will not be affected by the probable creation of an Executive Council in Bengal, and enlargements of the Bombay and Madras Executives by the addition of Indian members, for in that case the maximum of nominated officials in the respective Legislatures will be correspondingly reduced. As the two experts who may be appointed in each of the Councils may be either officials or non-officials, they need not necessarily or permanently affect the "balance of power." Of the remaining seats 123 are hypothecated to the various interests. Of these fifty-four are absorbed by the local self-governing bodies, eight are taken to give representation to the various elements in the population of Burma (where the ordinary Indian racial conditions do not apply), and five go to the Universities. Thus sixty-seven, or more than half the hypothecated seats, are allotted on the general basis favoured by the Bengali leaders. Commerce, trade, and industry (on which 16.8 per cent. of the population is dependent) are to have sixteen representatives (of whom at least five must be Indians), and in addition, five seats are reserved for the planting industry. These latter, and also the seat for the Chittagong Port Commissioners, will presumably go to non-official Europeans; but on a liberal estimate it is not likely that more than fifteen or sixteen of the 123 hypothecated seats will be filled by Europeans.

THE SPECIAL ELECTORATES.

There is nothing new in the representation of commerce and the Universities, and the "special electorates" to which the Bengali leaders have taken exception can only be those of Mahomedans and landowners, who have hitherto for the most part been dependent upon Government nomination for seats in the Councils. So much has been written as to "favouritism" towards the Mahomedans that it comes as a surprise to learn that only eighteen out of a total of 254 seats are definitely allotted to that community, which comprises no less than twenty-three per cent. of the population of the British provinces. The sixteen seats allotted to the landowners cannot be regarded as extravagant in a country where sixty-seven per cent. of the people are directly dependent upon agriculture. The broad general result of this examination is that of the 122 allotted seats (leaving the Burma Council out of account for the reason already mentioned) about 100 are likely to be filled by educated Indians. For more than four-fifths of these seats Hindoos will be eligible candidates, and in the vast majority of cases will be elected. To make up the total strength there remains a balance of thirty-four nominated non-official members, the declared intention of Government being to provide for the needs of unrepresented or inadequately represented interests and minorities. Some of the official members will certainly be of Indian race; and it will probably be found that in most of the Councils the European element is in a minority.

On a review of these facts it is obvious that the real complaint of the Bengali leaders is not that there is a policy of exclusion, but one of inclusion of classes and interests which have hitherto (as was pointed out in the despatch initiating these reforms) been in large measure kept out; not that the "educated community"—by which phrase the authors of the manifesto mean professional men of Hindoo race and one school of politics—are to be reduced to "an insignificant minority," but that they are no longer to possess what the same despatch termed "a virtual monopoly" of the elective seats, as has hitherto been the case in spite of the declared intention of the framers of the Act of 1892, which was "to constitute the electorates so that all the more important classes and interests should, as far as possible, be represented."

SEDITION IN THE PUNJAB.

A Mysterious Poster.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 8.

On Saturday morning a type-written poster was found posted at a prominent place on the Lahore Gate, which connects the city with the Anarkali Bazar. The poster was of a similar type to that seen a few days ago, when Surendranath Bannerji delivered his public lecture in Lahore. It preached incitement to violence against the British Government and asked the public to support Kishen Singh, Ajit Singh and Lal Chand Falak. The first and third are already undergoing their trial for sedition, while the second, Ajit Singh, is still at large.

LAHORE, JANUARY 8.

In the trial of Kishen Singh, one of the accused in the Lahore sedition cases, the names of important persons to be summoned as defence witnesses were filed, but the Court decided that a responsible magistrate of Calcutta be commissioned to record statements of Mr. Gokhale, Rash Behari Ghose, Surendra Nath Banerjee, a Poona Magistrate to examine Kelkar, a Madras officer to take Mr. Natesan's deposition and a Bombay Magistrate to record the statement of the Editor of "Indu Prakash." Directions were also sent to the District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, to examine Alfred Nundy and the Magistrate of Lucknow to record Ganga Parsad Varma's statement. These gentlemen are witnesses in the case against the book, "Hindustan men Angrezi Hakumat," "British Rule in India," which purports to be a translation of Jenning Bryan's Articles on the Administration of India.

The accused Lal Chand further desired that the Bishop of Lahore be subpoenaed in order to give evidence in the case of the book *Bagi Meshi*, Christ the Rebel. It was decided to issue a commission to record the statement of the Bhishop of Lahore.

Accused also wanted to subpoena the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, and the Secretary to the Government of India to elicit further information and know whether his prosecution was based on the whole writing or an extract, his prayer was refused. Kishen Singh's prayer to subpoena Sir Pratul Chandar Chatterjee was granted.

At the trial to-day Mr. Fetman, the Government Advocate, produced a telegram from Dr. Rash Behari Ghose saying that at the time of the publication of a book "British Rule in India" he was not a member of British Committee of the Congress.

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

Bhai Parma Nand, M. A., has been arrested at Lahore under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and produced before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, who is trying the sedition cases. An application for bail was made which was granted and accused was let off with five sureties of three thousand rupees each. The following persons stood as surety for accused. Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law; Bakhshi Tek Chand Kohiulal, Bar.-at-Law; Pleader; Dewan Chand and Shankar Das, Merchants. Bhai Parma Nand is an M.A. of the Punjab University, who undertook a vow to serve Dyanand Anglo-Vedic College for life on a petty monthly remuneration. He worked as Professor of History in College for some time and was subsequently sent at College expense to England to prosecute his studies there, where he got plucked in Tripos Examination in history. Accused worked for some time in Madras among the depressed classes as a missionary of the Arya Samaj. When the house of Kishen Singh, the accused in Lahore sedition case, was searched, Parma Nand occupied upper story of the house which he rented a few days ago. Latterly he resigned his place at Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College. The case was adjourned to 14th January.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

114th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant R.C. Wilson, Double Company Officer, to be *pro tem* Double Company Commander, *vice* Captain H. C. Steen seconded, dated 31st July, 1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Captain Tancred 19th Punjabis has been appointed to raise and command the New Indian Contingent for the King's African Rifles in Uganda and Lieut. A. P. Thorpe 96th Infantry, has been appointed subaltern of the contingent. Colonel Mellise 53rd Sikhs is appointed Colonel on the staff at Fyzabad.

A good service pension has been conferred on Major General H. M. P. Hawkes, Indian Army.

Major General Payne officiates in Command of the Quetta division during the absence of Major General Selater on leave.

Captain Macnaghten Brigade Major Royal Artillery, is attached to the Royal Field Artillery in India on promotion to Major.

A Committee to consider questions connected with military transport in India and the reserve of animals earmarked for service in time of war is likely to assemble very shortly.

The Commander-in-Chief during his tour in Burma will remain in Rangoon for the State Ball and will afterwards visit Meiktila, Maymyo, Mandalay and Bhamo, returning by river to Prome. He will inspect the Mandalay Brigade in camp at Mingun during his tour and His Excellency who will be accompanied by Major Lindsay, Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Long, A. D. C., will return to Calcutta about the 10th February.

A BOOKMAKER'S SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 8.

E. Birman a bookmaker, has filed the complaint before the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate alleging *inter alia* that Miss Sophie Banner had committed forgery with a view to harm his reputation and had knowingly used as genuine a forged document under the following circumstances. On the 17th December Miss Banner lodged a complaint against him to the effect that he had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000, which she had entrusted to him. Complainant denied being entrusted with this sum. She produced a certain letter which bore his signature on the top of a sheet of paper and she wrote or had caused to be written in the body of it words the effect that he admitted that he the trust. His Worship ordered the arrest of accused who would be released on furnishing bail in two sureties of Rs. 100 each and fixed the hearing for the 28th instant.

THE AMBALLA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The news as to the arrest of two Bengalis in Lahore in connection with the Ambala Bomb has been confirmed. Both accused are Sadhus who reside at Rishikesh in Hardawar and are master musicians.

THE NASIK OUTRAGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Dr. Mackichan said it was scarcely necessary to impress upon this Society and the City the magnitude of the loss they had sustained by the death of the distinguished scholar Mr. Jackson, who had been taken away from them by this sudden and deplorable form of death. The late Mr. Jackson reminded him of those great scholars who adorned the Civil Service in the past, and of whom he heard so much when he first came to India. It was to be regretted that the number of scholars among the Civil Servants of the Crown was now smaller than before. The example of the consecration of Mr. Jackson's life to high ideals must be an inspiration to the students of this country. No testimony to Mr. Jackson's worth could be more impressive than that given by Dr. Bhandarkar, a kindred spirit.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, it was resolved that the form of the memorial be determined by the Committee of Management of this Society.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MUNSHI MADHOLAL ON THE NASIK CRIME.

MUNSHI MADHOLAL in reply to an address of the Nagar community, delivered on 4th January, spoke as follows:—"I thank you very much for the great great honour you have done me. I know very well that I do not deserve this high honour, not a fraction of the many good things you have said of me. But since "you" do the honours and say the things, I take it that I deserve at least a part of it, and accept it with pride and satisfaction. I take this to be the greatest moment of my life. I am living at Benares, in the purifying presence of the Ganges, under the holy shadow of Vishwanath (the Lord of the Universe) and, I believe that by the favour of these I have lived to see, as I see before me to-day, that other Ganges—one's own caste. At Benares we are a small community and much reduced of late. We are now only twelve families where we were two hundred before. To be in the presence of so many gentlemen, four or five hundred, and be honoured by them, in this manner, is a new experience to me. How shall I describe it? Literally I can't find the words. I cannot speak. I feel nervous, that too is the first experience of my life. I feel overwhelmed with joy. I cannot give utterance to the feelings I experience at the moment. If you find me weak, please excuse me. All I can say is, and believe me I say it with the utmost sincerity, that I feel, I experience, that I have not lived these seventy years in vain. Brothers, my young friends, I see in you the wealth of my community. Our children are our wealth. When I came here in 1893, I saw only a few Nagars in Bombay, about one hundred, I suppose. To-day I see four hundred before me. I see in you the greatest asset of our community, and shall I say of the country to which we have the honour to belong? You tell me in the address that the old glory of the Nagars is diminishing at the present day. Yes, so it is, and I am sorry to hear that. But I am sure that it is quite undeserved. We Nagars have faithfully and successfully served the places of our birth. Your Bhavnagar, your Junagadh, your Navanagar, now enjoy a glory and a prosperity which they little knew before, and the Nagars have no small share in raising them to their present position. It is a matter of history and it is always a painful experience to be obliged to abandon your homes, the places of the work and the exploits of your ancestors, and in some cases your own. But is it not that you have now come ever from small rivers to the great ocean? You have larger and surer opportunities of service and distinction. I am an optimistic man and an ambitious man, and I want to see you all optimistic and ambitious. I am glad to learn from your address, and my own observations confirm it, that you are gaining good ground in the equipment and activities of the present times. That is quite as it should be. For what is it that the caste-men of Gaga Oza for instance, cannot achieve or accomplish? I am glad to be reminded of the illustrious men whom you have mentioned in your address. I have seen them, I have conversed with them. I can myself add many to that brilliant list. I am proud that I knew them, and am convinced that a caste which can claim these men as its own, shall never fall. Brothers, consolidate and consolidate yourselves. Define your aims. Be devoted to your purpose. Go ahead. And, never divorce yourselves from your precious heritage, your learning and morality. Then, Brothers, take my word for it, you will never fail. During my short stay in Bombay I have moved among some of the prominent men of your city. I had the honour to visit your Governor. One thing has pained me most. The recent assassination of Mr. Jackson at Nasik has cast a gloom over your town and your Presidency. The Brahmin who did it is a shame to the caste in which he was born. We are Brahmins ourselves, and we share the shame. Such things are not Indian, not Brahminic. Shall I venture to make a suggestion to you? Will you put on record in this very meeting your indignation of the crime? Before I sit down I thank you once again for the honour you have done me. I am deeply gratified, deeply grateful, I shall always deem it a privilege to be of service to you, however small. In Benares I think I shall now feel as if cut off from my kith and kin. I thank you, brothers, once again from the bottom

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The Campaign.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

LORD CURZON'S BUDGET SUGGESTIONS.

Lord Curzon, in his speech at Derby, gave the following outline of an alternative to the Budget :—

"I believe that if a Unionist Government were returned to power on January next it would be possible for them without any difficulty to produce a Budget and to construct a tariff, which would in the first place begin by putting a uniform duty on foreign manufactures, accompanied by preference for Colonial and Indian produce, which should leave scope for negotiations with foreign countries in order to make arrangements by which their markets should be open to our trade in return for the benefit of ours, and which would not involve any substantial or heavy cost in collection. If we were able to do anything of that sort let me summarise to you which I conceive would be the result.

"In the first place we should succeed in raising the revenue, or at all events a very large part of the revenue, that is required. Secondly, I believe that we should not increase the cost of living to the working man.

"Thirdly, we should tend by these proposals to keep capital at home, to stimulate home productions, to give the Englishman a preference in his own market, and to provide employment for those who are at the present moment so largely and so unhappily unemployed.

"Fourthly, I think it would enable us to bring pressure to bear upon foreigners in order to compel them to reduce the artificial obstacles which they impose on our trade.

"Fifthly, in so far as a tax on imported manufactures in one country is paid by the producer of those articles in another—and I think it can be clearly established that it is largely so paid—in that proportion and to that extent should we receive a contribution from the foreigner to our expenditure in this country.

"And sixthly, we should meet halfway the offers, the spontaneous and genuine offers, from brethren across the seas."

MR. CHURCHILL AT WARRINGTON.

Mr. Churchill addressed a meeting at Warrington. Dealing with the problem of unemployment, he declared that if any man said he could solve that problem they might be quite sure that he was a rogue. There was no machinery for handling the problem, but there ought to be machinery for insurance against unemployment, and such a scheme had been occupying the Board of Trade for a whole year, and was far advanced. After sharply replying to Lord Curzon's criticisms of Radical methods of polemic, Mr. Churchill proceeded to analyse what he termed the inconsistencies of the proposals of the Tariff Reformers.

MR. SAMUEL AND LORD CURZON.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., was the chief speaker at a Liberal meeting held at Stepney. Mr. Samuel said that the power of the House of Lords to dominate the House of Commons must now be ended—(cheers)—and he could assure the meeting on behalf of the Prime Minister and all the members of the Cabinet that they were resolutely in earnest on this question. (Cheers.) With the support of the people nothing would be allowed to prevent the solution now of this long-impending issue. The power of the House of Lords had hindered too long the political, social, economic, and religious progress of the people. Lord Curzon at Oldham was even bold enough to defend the hereditary principle of legislation. His speeches showed the same dislike of freedom which made his rule in India so injurious. Many strange things would be said in the controversy, but the strangest of all was in Lord Curzon's speech, and it deserved to become historical. He said, "The House of Lords is the envy of other nations and the pride and glory of our own." (Laughter.) No other nation had copied it. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say that not one country abroad and not one of the great dominions but would laugh to scorn and would treat almost as insane any man who proposed to establish in their midst a Second Chamber such as that which Lord Curzon declared was the envy of the world. (Cheers.)

LORD MILNER AT STOCKPORT.

Speaking at Stockport, Lord Milner said the position of the country at this moment was very grave. He had never been a scaremonger, and did not apprehend any sudden attack by a foreign Power, but they ought to look at the position of the country in respect of the permanent forces which were at work and the dangers and difficulties which were growing. Our undoubted supremacy at sea, if it had not gone, was certainly challenged; and, in view of this, we could no longer regard with our old easy indifference our weakness as a land Power. But the position was not hopeless; it was full of promise of almost unimaginable greatness if only we were able to bring to bear on the solution of the problem, not only the resources and energies of the people of the United Kingdom, but also of the whole empire, and especially of the younger nations of the empire, with their boundless opportunities of development. That was the greatest question before the people of this country to-day. Compared with that all local controversies sank into absolute insignificance. But there was no trace of the importance of this imperial question in the programme or speeches of the present holders of power. The policy of the Unionist Party was at least a constructive, remedial, national, and imperial policy. It was directed to the encouragement of industry and employment, to giving fair play to British industry, and to strengthening our hold on the markets of our dominions.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

At a conference of this party, held at Manchester, resolutions were carried reaffirming the party's entire independence of capitalistic political parties, and urging, as dominant issues in the next Parliament, the right to work, the repeal of all indirect taxation, the levying of taxes on unearned income, the break-up of the Poor Law, and the abolition of workhouses, full and equal citizenship of men and women, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

A statement has been issued appealing for funds to promote the election of the fourteen candidates for whom the party has made itself responsible.

"WE TALK, GERMANY ARMS."

The Imperial Maritime League and the Middle Classes Defence Organisation, bearing the signatures, among others, of the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquess of Waterford, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Kinnoull, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Pembroke, Viscount Gormanston, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Auckland, and Lord Kilmaine have issued a joint manifesto.

"The visible menace of a twofold peril now overhangs this country," it is stated. "We are in the presence of external rivalry and of the desire for internal revolution. While we talk the Germans arm; while we engage in party strife the swift construction proceeds of the docks, the canals, the harbours which are transforming the North Sea into one vast German strategic base. Meantime at home, the fear of confiscatory legislation is driving or has already driven immense amounts of British capital—the wage fund or the British people—into foreign investments and is thus constantly widening the area of unemployment and causing actual starvation amid masses of British workmen. Both the external and the internal evils proceed from the same cause—namely, that Socialistic and antinational spirit which denies the existence of international competition, which decries the necessity of armaments, and which derides at once country and family. To combat these deadly ideas and overthrow the Government which for four years past has been dominated by them, it is proposed to raise a parliamentary fund in order to promote the election of men specially fitted to sustain this cause of national defence, individual liberty, and patriotism.

SCOTTISH UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE.

A manifesto has been issued by the West of Scotland Liberal Unionist Association, from which we take the following :—

"Since Mr. Gladstone sold his party to Mr. Parnell in 1886 there has been no such immoral transaction fraught with sudden danger to the United Kingdom as the compact just signed, sealed, and delivered between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond. . . . This compact has only now been made public, although it is evident from its terms that it has had the usual careful adjustment in private. . . . In 1886 Mr. Gladstone made a similar bid for the Irish vote and got it. But in snapping at the shadow he dropped the substance. He lost the votes of all Britons who could not endure to see their loyal Protestant countrymen in Ulster put under the heel of the disloyal Catholic South. The country rejected Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule by a majority of 113 votes, and a like fate awaits Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith, even more than Mr. Gladstone, deserves the condemnation of his countrymen. Not only has he bartered Home Rule for eighty Irish votes and the support of the Irish electors in Great Britain, But he has promised to use these votes to take away the veto of the House of Lords which alone saved this country from an Irish Parliament in 1893. Calling to mind the impassioned warnings of our great leaders in 1886—Bright, Hartington, Chamberlain, Fawcett, Forster—it is the duty of the hour,—and the peril never was so great—for every Liberal Unionist to sink all other question and to fights as he never fought before for the maintenance of the legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland."

Monday, Dec. 20.

LORD AMPTHILL ON THE LORDS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

Lord Ampthill, speaking at the Drummond Rooms, Wanstead, in support of the candidature of Mr. G. H. Williamson, the Unionist candidate for the Romford constituency, said that the country expected the members of the House of Lords to explain their share of the responsibility in the present state of the politics but the Peers did not always get the fair hearing they deserved. They had far too good a case to indulge in personal vituperation and that being so, he would not treat them to the kind of thing favoured by the National Liberal Club. (Laughter.) They had before them the actual fact that the Peers had submitted the Budget to the people, and although their opponents said this was mere humbug, they had to admit that the House of Lords had placed itself entirely in the hands of the people. If the people wanted the Budget they could have it. (Hear hear.) If they wanted to punish the Lords they could do it, or if they wanted to destroy their power for evil they could do it. But if the power for evil was destroyed the power for doing good would be destroyed as well. (Cheers.) The whole situation was far too serious a one for oratorical fireworks. The Peers had done what they considered right and justifiable. They took the step they did because they honestly believed that the Budget was unsound and unjust. It aggravated unemployment which was the most terrible evil of the day. He believed the people wanted the alternative of Tariff Beform. The Finance Bill was the outcome of a policy of cunning audacity characteristic, not of statesmen, but of financial speculators. (Cheers.)

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON GERMAN ACTIVITY.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at a meeting held at Pembroke Dock in support of Sir George Armstrong, Unionist candidate for the Pembroke and Haverfordwest boroughs, said he hoped to give the reasons why he came down to support Sir George Armstrong in his candidature for one of the most important places as a naval base of which he had any knowledge. The question of naval defence was a serious one. Speaking of scaremongers, he asked them to remember the scare of a few years ago. The Chancelleries of Europe were then approached to stop the South African War, but they failed because we had a supreme Navy. It was necessary for us to keep the supremacy of the sea, because if we did not we were at an end as an empire. This Government had been for years in office, and had had plenty of time to put the Navy right. (A voice: "There is no money.") There was money. The peers would pay. What they objected to was the Budget. (Cheers.) They must not go away with the idea that people who had money will not pay. They complained because money was going out of the country. He knew one bank which sent seven millions out of the country recently. (Shame.) One of the arguments being used was that the Lords had insulted the people by referring the Budget to them. That was a ridiculous statement. The Prime Minister had said they wished to maintain the two-Power standard, but they would shortly be under less than a one-Power standard. The Government abandoned the building policy of their predecessors, but, after a great struggle, they had promised to lay down extra ships next April. Those ships should have been laid down in March last. The Government should have laid down eight ships this year, six next year, and six the following year. As they did not lay down eight this year they should lay down ten next year and six the following year. It did not take long to lay down the ribs and scantling of a ship but the completion of the ships took a long time. The Germans had greatly accelerated their rate of building and the Prime Minister had said that it was in consequence of that acceleration that they had decided to build an increased number of ships. What he asked, had occurred with regard to the shortage of ships and shortage of men? Radicals now recognised that we must have ships and men. The Germans had a perfect right to build as many ships as they pleased. What we had to do was to keep our position unassailable during the next few years, and there would have to be a great expenditure on the Navy. The Government know perfectly well what Germany had been doing since 1906, and should have built more ships. The country wished to know facts, and did not care whether a man had a cock eye or a hump back. He intended to speak his mind unless things were put right, and if he did the first men who would support him would be the Socialists. The public had not been told the truth about the Navy. They had been misled by the Admiralty Press Bureau; that bureau had done away with good feeling and comradeship in the Navy, and he had determined to get to the bottom of it. It was an Admiral's duty to carry out an order, whatever he might think about it, and then to point out where the order was wrong. The Admiralty had received numerous letters from admirals pointing out the errors which had been made in recent regulations, but they had as yet produced no fruit. He had personally made statements which had not been answered, but the Press Bureau were busy harpooning his back. In this country there was no continuity. Germany had more destroyers and small cruisers than we had, but if we had a war bureau that would not have been the case. If they built ships they would cost money, but it would improve trade, and to a great extent stop unemployment or reduce it. (Cheers.)

AN INVINCIBLE NAVY.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., addressed a large election meeting in North Salford in support of the candidature of Mr. Ian Malcolm. Speaking of the Navy, Mr. Smith asked if anyone could doubt that there was a nation in the world to whom the maintenance of a supreme naval strength mattered as much as it did to us. Talk of your food supply, Mr. Smith said, we waste our lungs in talking about free food, and we forget, many of us, that any food at all depends upon the maintenance of an unchallengeable Navy. (Cheers.) We forget that the constant and unchecked stream of imports into this country is involved in the power of the Navy to keep the great ocean routes open and to maintain the mercantile marine, which brings the raw material to our markets. Looking at the naval preparations of Europe in the last few years, can we doubt that there is an increasing determination on the part of Germany to challenge our supremacy? I need only refer you to the preamble of the last Navy List, which said: "Whereas it is desirable that the strength of the German fleet should be such as to be a consideration not to be ignored even by the strongest Naval Power in the world." Judged by Continental standards, the British Army is not even second-class; it is negligible and insignificant. Yet this Government almost in the first few months of their power proceeded to disband some of the finest regiments in the Army.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Rosebery addresses to the "Times" a letter pointing out that while the Government clearly wishes the Second Chamber of the future to be a "pliant phantom," the constituencies will surely wish to know what is its plan; for the country will hardly wish to give any Ministry "carte blanche" to deal with the Constitution in any way it may think fit. But, on the other hand, what does the opposition propose to do if it accedes to power? Lord Rosebery can find no pledge in Mr. Balfour's manifesto that his party will undertake the reform of the House of Lords. And yet, unless such a pledge be given, we may see a Conservative Government come into office and repeat once more the fatal error of letting the opportunity pass. Have we not a right to ask for definite declarations of policy on this question from both sides?

LORD ST. ALDWYN ON THE CRISIS.

In reply to a correspondent, Lord St. Aldwyn says he did not vote on the Budget because, while disapproving of much in it, he did not think the House of Lords ought to reject it. In his opinion the only ground on which a Budget, regularly passed by the House of Commons, can properly be rejected by the House of Lords is the ground of "tacking." He sees nothing in the actual proposals of the Budget so "foreign" to the finance of the year as to justify its ejection on that ground, nor does he feel that those proposals in themselves, whatever may have been said by their advocates, can properly be described as Socialism or revolution. He does not mean that if he had still been a member of the House of Commons he should not have opposed those proposals there. He should certainly have done so, for he thinks that the imposition of small duties on imported articles of large consumption would be both financially sounder and less injurious to the working classes than some, at least, of the excessive direct taxation proposed in the Budget. The inference drawn from his silence on the Budget that he is on the Government side in the approaching fight is quite wrong. To the policy of the Government Lord St. Aldwyn says he is as cordially opposed as any peer who voted against the Budget. It would mean despotism under the mask of popular government.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

LORD CURZON AND MR. CHURCHILL.

Lord Curzon, continuing his tour in Lancashire, visited Burnley and addressed a mass meeting at the Mechanics' Institution, where he had an enthusiastic reception. A few days ago, he said, they had the advantage of being addressed by that vivacious young statesman Mr. Churchill, who said he (the speaker) was following him about with the fidelity of a dog. He was not following him intentionally. When it was settled he should go to Burnley he had not the slightest idea he should have the honour of succeeding Mr. Churchill on a Burnley platform. It was almost impossible to elude Mr. Churchill in Lancashire. (Laughter.) He had descended on that county like Sennacherib on Jerusalem—(laughter)—and it was perfectly certain whatever one did one must either be in front of him or behind him and now that he had had £10,000 (vide the papers) given as a contribution to his war chest—(renewed laughter and cries of "Another peerage")—now that he had this large sum as reward for his labour he shuddered at what might lie before them in the next six weeks in his desire to promote such another testimonial. The Lords continued Lord Curzon were not ashamed of what they had done; they were not conscious of having done anything but their duty and were willing to abide by the verdict of the country. (Cheers.) The members of the House of Lords ought in his opinion to be reduced from 600 to something like 400. They ought also to relieve from the duty or obligation of attending those peers who had neither aptitude nor inclination for the task. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Lord Curzon said: In his speech at Burnley, Mr. Churchill, in spirited vein said he would back his horse against mine over any course in Lancashire or Scotland. I do not know why he left out England. I should have thought that was a rather important consideration. I don't know exactly what animal he was riding at the moment he made his bet. The fact is he has had so many mounts in his day and has worn so many colours that one is apt to get a little confused, but although I am not a sporting man, although I have never warmed what is called the pigskin, I am quite prepared to meet him. (Cheers.) I should be quite prepared to bet him, as the result of this controversy which has now begun—whether it last for six months or six years, or even longer—there will not emerge a House of Lords emasculated, eviscerated, humiliated in the manner proposed by the Government of which Mr. Churchill is a member, but there will emerge a House of Lords remodelled on something like the lines I have ventured to place before you. (Cheers.) I firmly believe most people are not single-Chamber but double-Chamber men, who will insist on having a "bona-fide" Second Chamber and not a Second Chamber that is only a gilded show. (Loud cheers.) A resolution thanking Lord Curzon for his speech and approving the action of the Lords was enthusiastically endorsed. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot the prospective Conservative candidate.

MR. BALFOUR ON INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

In a letter addressed to the Unionist candidate for Burnley, Mr. Balfour says he cannot follow the Radical argument that any change in our tariff system will have as one of its consequences that India will put on protective duties against his country. The adoption of Tariff Reform will make no difference in the relations between the home and Indian Governments, nor will it confer on the latter powers which it does not at present possess.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE ISSUE.

Speaking at the Liverpool Reform Club Mr. Asquith referred to what he termed the false and fictitious issues which were being introduced day by day, by their political opponents which centred very largely round the Navy. Let him say, once for all, that the Navy is able to maintain not only now, but in future years, our supremacy at sea, and to guarantee the integrity of our shores, the protection of our commerce, and the inviolability of our empire. He did not believe that ever since the close of the great war nearly a century ago the Navy and the Army had been better organised than they were to-day. But the real issue which the country would be called upon next month to decide was—What was to be the future in this country of representative government? Mr. Asquith ridiculed Mr. Balfour's theory of a longdrawn-out conspiracy of the Government against the House of Lords. The Government, he said, took office to give legislative effect to the declared will of the people, but from the first they found themselves hampered, frustrated, baffled, and finally defeated by the unconstitutional exercise of a legal right admitted to be without precedent. After dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Curzon, Mr. Asquith closed by declaring that the question was whether, when the Tories were in a majority, the House of Commons should be supreme, and, when the Liberals were in a majority, the House of Lords should be supreme.

In the evening, Mr. Asquith spoke at a meeting at Birkenhead. He defended the foreign policy and administrative record of the Government, satirised the attitude of the Tory Party with regard to old-age pensions, upheld the principles of the Budget, and made an onslaught on the theories and proposals of the Tariff Reformers.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN WALES.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a National (Welsh Liberal Convention at Cardiff. He said he thought that the Peers had discovered their mistake, but luckily it was too late. The House of Lords could not be trusted. Wales had a special grievance against them. He had been asked many times why the Government did not send up a Disestablishment Bill. It was absolutely no use. The first thing was to settle the veto of the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to refer to the "tailor's shop" valuation he had mentioned in a recent speech, and to give other examples of high prices obtained by Lord Bute for land in Cardiff which had been rated at a low valuation. In the evening Mr. Lloyd George spoke at Swansea, and said he was absolutely certain that Protection would be fatal to British shipping. The Government hoped by their Budget to put burdens on no man that he could not bear.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HOME RULE.

Lord Lansdowne telegraphed to a Belfast Unionist demonstration :—"It is now clear that we shall have to fight the Home Rule battle again, and that the Irish loyalists will stand in good need of all the support which we can give them."

DR. MACNAMARA AND THE NAVY.

Dr. Macnamara, M.P., addressing his constituents in the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, said that the leaders of the Tory Party showed their appreciation of the constitutional situation which had been created by their frantic efforts to obscure it. It was said that the Government had allowed the next great naval Power, concerning which no one harboured any suspicion of ill-will, to overawe us. As to pre-Dreadnought ships, no one would deny our enormous superiority. We had seven tried and trusted Dreadnoughts in commission and three rapidly approaching completion. The next great naval Power had two just put into commission. There was not another commission for similar ships in the whole world. In April 1912 we should have twenty "Dreadnoughts;" the next great naval Power would have thirteen. That, together with our pre-Dreadnought ships, should leave no doubt in the minds of anybody that we had made England's safety amply secure. (Cheers.)

TRADE UNION MANIFESTO.

The General Federation of Trade Unions have issued a manifesto, in which the following passages occur :—The present struggle has been provoked by the Lords themselves, and during its continuance efforts will be made to depreciate the work of the Labour members in Parliament, to asperse their capacity, and to adversely criticise the character and breadth of their political outlook. The Trade Disputes Act, Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, Amendments to the Factory and Workshops Act, Provision of Meals Act, Labour Exchanges Act, Trade Boards Act, and Amendments of the Unemployed Workmen Act, all bear witness to their knowledge of social problems and to their skill as Parliamentarians Of their capacity the House of Commons itself is perhaps the best judge, and there it is generally admitted that the advent of the Labour members helped to raise the tone and increase the serious usefulness of the House. Before them lies the necessary amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act, the provision of State insurance against unemployment and sickness, the extension of the franchise, the development of neglected land, the protection of the coasts from the encroachments of the sea, the concession of just laws and humane administration to those lands and races whose destinies are now interwoven with those of Britain, and last but not least, the maintenance of international peace.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

It is stated that every seat in Great Britain is to be fought by the Unionists at the approaching election.

That means that the three existing vacancies—Mid-Durham, the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire, and Kirkcaldy—will be provided with candidates before we are much older. There is no such thing as a forlorn hope in any constituency, remarks a contemporary, for the tide is turning rapidly in all parts of the country against the Government. The boast of certain Radical orators that a sweeping victory awaits the Cabinet at the polls is regarded as merely an expiring effort to attract money to the warchest of the Radical cancur.

Sir Robert Perks, M. P., who has quarrelled with his party on the question of the Budget, sends a remarkable letter to the "Times" voicing the feeling of thousands of Nonconformists against the dictation of the so-called National "Free Church" Council and the Prime Minister's surrender to the Irish Nationalists. He plainly declares that the Wesleyan Methodists will not take their orders from the "Free Church" Council.

Mr. Chamberlain's messages to Unionist candidates in various parts of the country are inspiring the Unionist forces with great enthusiasm. The terse and telling language in which the great statesman sets forth the main features of Tariff Reform are being posted up in the constituencies, so that "he who runs may read."

DATE OF ISSUE OF WRITS.

London December, 24.

The writs for the General Election will issue from the Crown Office on Monday January 10. Previous announcements giving an earlier date were incorrect. The date of the issue of the writs will thus correspond with the date in 1906, when they issued on the second Monday in January.

The second Monday in January 1906 was January 8, and if as may be assumed a similar sequence in the elections is followed, the following dates will correspond to what took place in 1906. The first elections (unopposed returns) will take place on January 14, A number of borough pollings will follow on the 15th. The country pollings begin on Wednesday, January 19. By February 1 all but four of the results will have been declared, and by February 15, with the result of the Orkney and Shetland contests, the elections will be over.

PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

Efforts have been made at the party headquarters to complete the list of candidates before the Christmas holidays, and the task has been practically accomplished, although a few further changes may be made during the next few days.

At present there are only three constituencies unprovided with unionist candidates—North-East Derbyshire, Mid Durham, and the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire. The Unionists, however, intend to fight every seat, and negotiations are in progress which will lead to the appearence, of Unionist candidates in these three divisions.

In six constituencies there is more than one Unionist candidate. In East Marylebone the Tariff Reformers and the Unionist Free Traders have not yet settled their differences, in spite of Lord Robert Cecil's withdrawal. In Canterbury Mr. Henniker Heaton is opposed by an independent Unionst as well as by a Liberal candidate. In Lincoln there are differences on Tariff Reform, and in Reading and Deptford there are differences of opinion. In the Rossendale Division an unofficial Unionist candidate stands as an advocate of woman suffrage.

The Liberals are not quite so well prepared with candidates as their opponents, although it is probable that some of the vacancies will be filled before the issue of the writs. No opposition is being offered to the return of the Speaker in the Penrith Division, and by courtesy Mr, Chamberlain will be spared a contest in West Birmingham. Mr. Balfour and Sir F. Banbury have no opponents in the City of London at present. Other constituencies without Liberal candidates are South Kensington, Bury St. Edmunds, Durham City, the Blackpool and Widnes Divisions of Lancashire, the Ayr Burghs, Oxford University (two members), Cambridge University (two members), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, and Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. The Holderness Division of Yorks, where a Tariff Reformer and a Free Trade Unionist are before the electors, is not included in this list, as the Liberals will probably support the latter.

Three-cornered contests are numerous, as at the last election. In a few cases there are independent Liberal candidates, as in the Tadeston and Camlachie Divisions of Glasgow. In twenty-two of the three-cornered contests there are Labour candidates approved by the Labour Party; in other the candidates are classed as Social Democrats of Fabians. Three-cornered contest of, the familiar type are threatened in Rotherhithe, Bow and Bromley, Ashton-under-Lyne, East Bradford, East Bristol, Burnley, Carlisle, Gateshead, Leith Burghs, Huddersfield, Liverpool (Kirkdale), Liverpool (Walton), Montrose, East Manchester, South-West Manchester, Middlesbrough, North Aberdeen, Peterborough, Rochdale, West Salford, Sheffield (Brightside), Shrewsbury, Whitehaven, Eccles, North Ayrshire, Crewe, Hyde, Cockermouth, Bishop Auckland, Jarrow, Tewkesbury, West Fife, Holmfirth, Colne Valley, Spen Valley, Cardiff, Govan, and Mid Lanark.

In Northampton there are six candidates for the two seats—two Liberals, two Socialists, and two Unionists. In Merthyr Tydvil the contest is between an official Liberal, an independent Liberal, a Unionist, and a Labour candidate. At Preston there are five candidates for two seats—an independent Free Trader, a Liberal, a Labour candidate and two Unionists. At Portsmouth where there are two seats there are in the field two Liberals, two Unionists, and one Labour candidate while at Southampton there are two Liberals and three Unionist candidates.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND FOOD TAXES.

Writing to the Unionist candidate for East Manchester, Mr. Chamberlain says that Mr. Balfour has already declared that nothing would induce him to support Tariff Reform if he thought it would add to the expenditure of the working man's budget, and he (Mr. Chamberlain) has the same feeling. In Germany, where such a policy has been adopted, it has not raised the cost of living, and he does not see why it should do so in the case of this country. On the other hand, we may arrange matters so that the goods imported free are raw materials for our finished manufactures. In this way we shall secure a greater demand for the labour of the British workman. Mr. Chamberlain expresses similar views in a letter to the Unionist candidate for the Spalding Division. In a letter to Lord Tennyson Mr. Chamberlain expresses the hope that this election will see the end of the system which has made possible all that we complain of, especially unemployment. Nothing that he proposes will add a farthing to the cost of the working man's living or of that of any family.

A MEETING of the Burma Educational Syndicate will be held on the 15th February to discuss the proposal to found a University in Burma.

SAILING from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Liverpool, about a fortnight ago the Allan liner "Victorian" carried one thousand sacks of mail matter, the largest despatch of Canadian mails on record, and 1,400 passengers, the largest number ever carried from Canada.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To be obtained of all Stationers.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, 1s
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "poceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MARK
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

Stephens' Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Steady dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sales. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, French Chemist, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

Exceptionally Strong Glass.
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C. Eng.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 7.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25 18
Rentes 3 per cent. 93 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20-44
Bar Silver Spot. 24 1/16
Do. 2 months hence. 24 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver steady with small buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 13/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-2-15 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent, since 6th January.
3 1/2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 86 3/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ... 3 1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9
Interest day to-day loans 2 1/4
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1/2

MANCHESTER, January 7.

COTTON.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	...	4,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	50
Do. do. called	...	1,000
Do. Day's Imports...	...	30,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	...	Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	...	Quiet.
Mid. Americans	...	8-18+12
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	...	13 9/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery / Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	8-06	8-08	8-10	8-11	8-12
	+24	+24	+24	+24	+24
G. O. C. / Liverpool Arrivals	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
	8-13	8-11	7-25	7-36	
	+25	+24	+24	+23	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 7.

	Bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	176,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	47,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	80,000
Do. Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	789,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	785,000

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/4
" " months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, done.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, January 7.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ... 6 20-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Mar.-Apl
G Madras Westerns C I F ... 6 1-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... 5 24-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, January 7.

Silver to Bombay	£ 42,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 150,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 60,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	29,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	14,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 15-54+34	Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Do. at New York ..... May 15-93+33	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-60+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4-86 3/4—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/4—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 7/4 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 15-83+35
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15-21+36

LONDON, January 7.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	5,023

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 40
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 3/4
Months—Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 59 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore... 42 1/4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. 42 1/4
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-7 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Berkhull"

METAL.

Iron Corrugated sheets... ...£ 11 5 0

BOMBAY, JANUARY 8.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was steady both for T. T. and demand at 1s. 4 3-32d.

To-day being mail day very little business was done and Demand for the next week was available at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight credits remained steady at 1s. 4 5-16d. and for early delivery some bills were offered.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do. ...	1s. 4 2/32d.
3 m/s. credit ...	1s. 4 5/16d.
Demand France ...	168
3 m/s Credits ...	171
Demand Marks ...	127
3 m/s. Credits ...	139 1/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	133
" Shanghai ...	175 3/4
" Japan ...	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

After the settlement some Banks took up a good lot and as Calcutta was reported higher. Our market remained firm and strong. Prices are advancing little by little and they are quoted at Rs. 93-11.

Government Paper market remains unchanged

at 93-10...	...	... Ready.
93-11...	...	... Forward.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was down by 1-8 at 24 1-16 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-4 at 52 1-4.

Local market in Gold remains quiet but steady, and in Silver no material change is reported.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	0
97 touch Chintoo	22	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
Mints' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	10	6
17 Penny ready	62	14	0
First Settlement	62	3	0
Second "	62	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Wheat and Seeds market opened steady. Home prices for Linseed were up by 9d. and Rapeseed by 3d. and Wheat unchanged. In the local market prices in Linseed were up by 3 annas and in Wheat and Rapeseed one anna higher. All the other sorts remained firm and steady.

We quote :—

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small	...	... " 10 5
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore	...	...Rs. 6 12
Yellow do.	...	... " 7 4
Do. Gujarat	...	... " 7 6
Poppyseed	...	... " 9 14
Castorseed	...	... " 32 to 34
Mowraseed...	...	... " 6 3
Maize ...	...	... " 21 to 22
Groundnuts	...	... " 38 to 42
Cottonseed ...	...	... " 24 to 25
Mustardseed	...	... " 80 to 85
Gingellyseed	...	... " 38 to 46
Khandesh Howri	...	}
Gulburga do.	...	} " 45 to 46
Kalbur do.	...	}
Itarsi do.	...	}
White Gin, Bold 95/5		}
Do. do. do. 85/15		}
Do. do. do. 75/25...		} " 43 to 45
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...		}
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		}
Gin Red Khandwa ...	...	" 42
Do. Meggi ...	...	" 45 to 46
Do. Black Kutni	...	" 39
WHEAT—		
Choice Pissi	...	" 42
Hard Red...	...	" 34 to 35
Jubalpore, 70/30	...	" 35 to 36
Potta ...	...	" 36 to 37
Delhi ...	...	" 37 to 38

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 7th January :—

Wheat	6,654 cwts
Linseed	123 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	1,112 "
Gingellyseed	2,023 "
Poppyseed	650 "
Groundnuts	10,139 "
Castorseed	3,056 "
Rice	2,946 "
Myrabollams	6,019 "
Cottonseed	36,329 "
Mowraseed	223 "
Gram	2,479 "
Joowar	941 "
Maize	879 "

BANKS.

Bombay	1,503
India	67
Indian Specie	54 1/2

MILLS.

David's	367 1/8 to 370

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	151
Colaba Land & Mill	1,065
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	17

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	440

COTTON.

This morning both Liverpool and Americans were up and Broach gin was quoted at Rs. 313. In the opening market at Colaba some business was done at Rs. 315, but at the close Liverpool opener received 5-6 points up. Market closed at Rs. 312. In Fine Broach some purchases were made at Rs. 338 in the morning and at the close were quoted at Rs. 340. Business in general has been done favourably both by the mills and exporters.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
250	Khangaum	...Coorla Mills	...292 1/2
100	Ujjain	...Japan Cotton Trading Co...	305
100	Hingoli	... do ...	301
100	Dhamangaum	... do ...	294
100	Chikhli	... do ...	298
100	Akola	...Blascheck Co ...	290
400	Bengal	... do ...	250/252
1000	do	...Carrimbhai ...	259/260
300	Khandeish	...M. Bussan Kaisha...	279
300	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co ...	263
200	Khangaum	...Bombay Co ...	290
200	Yawal	...Gill Co ...	272
200	Khangaum	...Volkart Bros ...	289
100	Bengal	...Elphinstone Mills ...	263
200	do	...E. Spinner & Co ...	250
200	do	...Khatao Mills ...	272
200	do	...Glade & Co ...	260

We quote :—

	Jan. Ready. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	273
" F. Good ...	261
Khandesh Fine ...	275
" F. Good ...	269
Amraoti Fine ...	287
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	285
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	265
Yeotmal Fine ...	300
Nagpore fine ...	304
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	308
Methia Fine ...	299
Broach Fine ...	340 Mar.
" Gin Good ...	314 "
Sawginned " ...	320 May.
Westerns ginned machine ...	372 "
Coompta " ...	330 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 7th Jan :—

Khandesh	2,148 Bales.
Central India	1,672 "
Barsi and Nagur	787 "
Berar	5,439 "
Central Provinces	3,350 "
Oomras	13,486 "
Dholera	1,261 "
Westerns	14 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,528 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	162 "
Total	16,371 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	8-12+6
Feb.—Mar.	8-14+6
Mar.—Apl.	8-17+7
Apl.—May.	8-17+6
May—June	8-19+6
June—July	8-19+6
July—Aug.	8-18+7
Aug.—Sept.	7-91+6
Sept.—Oct.	7-41+5

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	16 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	16 0	... 15 6
Havre	16 0	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	16 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	16 0	... 15 6
London	16 0	... 16 0
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 0
Trieste	17 6	... 17 0
Venice	17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 6

All rates unchanged but market continues firm with small business doing.

METALS.

A firm has sold about 200/300 Bundles Yellow Metal at £57-15 to arrive. Local market remains unchanged.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4 X (	... ...	21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	} Rs. 56 8
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	... ...	21	
		28	
		35	
		42	} Rs. 46 8
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.	... ...	...	" 42 0
Spelter	S M ...	...	
	M M ...	...	
	J ...	...	" 19 12
	G ...	...	
	Georgahutte ...	...	" 22 12
Copper Ingots	K S ...	...	" 59 12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, January 7.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31 Boxes ...	14,90,880	7,50,000	...
1 Box ...	...	36,510	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...
6 Boxes ...	3,84,000	64,500	...
1 Box ...	33,400	...	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	
2 Bundles ...	...	2,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	500	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India Ltd		Salsette	London
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	...	do	do
Do	...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	...	do	do
International Banking Corporation	...	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris...	...	do	do
M. Mackenzie & Co	...	Lhasa	C Mandvi
Do	...	do	Dwarka

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 6th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	107	126 514
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	52	66,233

LONDON, January 8.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	82 11-16+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-17 1/2—1/2
Rentes 3 per cent... ...	92-1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20-45 1/2
Bar Silver Spot.	24 1-8+1/16
Do. 2 months hence ...	24 1-8+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver ...	Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	62 13-16 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate)	... 1 3-15 1/2 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6th January, 1910.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 86 1-2—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 2 3/8+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1-4+1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 7-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77-9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans...	... 2 1-4 unchgd.
D. of day market loans ...	2 1-2 unchgd.

MANCHESTER, January 8.

COTTON :—

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Imports	... 1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian.	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	... Quiet.
Mid Americans	... 8-27+9
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13 9-16 unchgd.

Cotton Delivery / Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	80-4	8 07	8 10
	—2	—1	unchgd
	A.-M.	M. J.	J.-J.
	8-11	8 13	8-13
G. O. C.	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Liverpool	8-12	7-25	8-38
	+1	unchgd	+2

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Jan.-Feb.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers.

NEW YORK, January 8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	19,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	1,000
Futures at New York..... March 15-85+17	Declined early owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced later partially on limited offerings.
Do at New York..... May 16-06+13	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15-85 +25
Demand Bills	... 4-86 5/8—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 5/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...15 3-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	... Holiday.
Do. at New Orleans ...	

LONDON, January 8.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	45,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Do. Export	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	24,000
Do. Actual Export	2,000
Do. Import of the Week	100,000
Do. Stock	1,052,000
East Indian Total Sales	400
Do. Indian Speculation	.....
Do. Indian Export	103
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,500
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	100
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	7,000
Do Indian Stock.	17,000
American Afloat	160,000
Indian Afloat	6,000

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	4,370,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	228,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	3,929,400

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. 39 1/2
Months—Feb.-March
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quieter.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40 3-4
Months—Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 43 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 42 1/2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship... 60 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 42 1-2
Do. Months—January.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3/4
Do. Months—January.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7-8 2/4—Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-10 1/2—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Dhakta, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 3rd Nagpada ...	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	8
Water Division ...	0	0	7
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	0
Total.....	1	0	73
Thisday last year.....	1	1	93

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for last 13 days ending 31st Dec.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for last 13 days ending 31st Dec.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	2802719	2235018	25153537
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	540485	4732603	5273088
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	54385	711306	765691
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	6254	37334	43588
Total...	2950·55	3403853	27832061	31235914
Actuals for corpg. last 12 days ending 31st Dec. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	2265854	18549243	20815097
I.M.Ry System a	1177·95	515081	4549167	5064248
A. D. C. Ry... b	125·66	75821	623828	699649
B. K. Railway c	13·58	243	3293	3536
Total	2923·72	2856999	23725531	26582530
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Ry.	+ 0·01	536865	2801575	4338440
I. M. Ry	+ 0·11	+ 25404	+ 183436	+ 208840
A. D. C. Ry.	.....	— 21436	+ 87478	+ 66042
Baran. Kotah Ry.	+ 26·71	+ 6021	+ 34041	+ 40062

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct 1909.

a Altered from 1177·62 to 1177·95 as per final audited return for 31st December 1908.

b Altered from 125·99 to 125·66 as per final audited return for 31st December 1908.

c Altered from 13·31 to 13·58 as per final audited return for 31st December 1908.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	317	595	8	920
For previous 21 weeks of half year	87,39,236	48,82,204	1,23,131	87,44,571
Total for 25 weeks	88,99,236	51,82,204	1,27,131	92,08,571
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,966	2,44,426	1,438	3,86,830
Per mile of Ry..	279	485	3	767
Total to corresponding date...	37,65,043	46,27,085	66,186	8,458,264

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 77,170
Do. to date ..... Rs. 7,50,307

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,600	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 90	Rs. 14,690
Or per mile of Railway.....	19	24	.....	43
For previous 24 weeks of half year	1,63,476	1,19,753	1,957	2,85,186
Total for 25 weeks	1,70,076	1,27,753	2,047	2,99,876
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,980	3,429	289	5,698
Per mile of Ry..	14	25	2	41
Total to corresponding date...	62,054	49,099	1,424	1,12,577

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,992
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,87,299

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 1,774·01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,32,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	82	158	4	244
For previous 24 weeks of half year	39,59,449	53,79,882	1,61,021	95,00,352
Total for 25 week	41,04,449	56,59,882	1,68,021	99,32,352
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,153	3,22,022	243	4,64,418
Per mile of Ry..	75	182	5	262
Total to corresponding date...	40,64,651	56,31,802	2,16,467	99,12,920

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 32,418
Increase to date..... Rs. 19,432

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	12	.....	35
For previous 24 weeks of half year	12,262	6,630	36	18,928
Total for 25 weeks	12,662	6,830	36	19,528
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	383	453	.....	836
Per mile of Ry..	22	26	.....	8
Total to corresponding date.	10,698	6,014	45	16,757

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 236
Increase to date ..... Rs. 3,771

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 26,000	Rs.	Rs. 30,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	184	.....	213
For previous 24 weeks of half year	1,31,331	4,30,434	3,265	5,65,030
Total for 25 weeks	1,35,331	4,56,434	3,265	5,95,030
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,393	28,974	1,009	36,376
Per mile of Ry..	45	205	7	257
Total to corresponding date...	1,60,664	5,49,514	5,233	7,15,411

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,376
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,20,381

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals. for Hearing and Final Disposal

For Judgment.

12-09 737-08 Payne and Co Vora Karimji Jiwanji vs. Kermally Abdoola Allarakhia Tyabji D and Co Part heard.

To be mentioned.

62-08,624 05. Khunderao L and M Runchordas T Mody vs Salebhai Jafferbhai and others Bicknell M and R.

14-09 289-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Sidick Haji Moledina vs. Ayeshabai widow and others Mehta and D.

16-09 314-07 Little and Co Kazi Ismail bin Goolamally Mehri vs. Shaikh Abdulla Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others Captain and V.

23-09 356-09 Hiralal and Co Joshi Narbhadashanker vs. Mathuradas Goculdas Kanga and P.

28-09 577-94 Crawford B and Co Dwarkadas Gowerdhandas and another vs. Hiravahu widow and others Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co.

8-09 In repetition of Vusunji Motee Thakur M B Chothia Saleh Mahomed Cassum vs Vussonji Motee Thakur S A Tyabji (For Postponement).

24-09 682-09 Payne and Co Gulamhusein Rahimtoola vs R D Sethna and others Maturbhai J and M

25-09 176-05 and 493-05 Little and Co Abdullabhai Khakibhoy and other vs Safoorabai widow and others Unwalla and P Thakurdas and Co

27-09 366 08 Craigie B and Co B S Framji and others vs The Clan Line steamers Ltd. and another Crawford B and Co.

30-09 243-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo and others vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another S A Tyabji.

32-09 Land Acq reference Crawford B and Co Geolam No. 1 of 1909 Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani vs Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

527-09 Little and Co. Treacher and Co Ld vs Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy Bick M and R Part heard.

834-07 Mehta and D Gumaji Bawaji the firm vs Makhanji Khusalchand and others N M Cama Part heard.

727-09 Jamsetji R and D M K Javeri vs. K M Javeri and others Tyabji D and Co.

731-09 Matu J and M Shapurji N Bhedwar vs. Abba Haji Mahomed and another Smetham B and Co.

810-09 Daph F and D D J Ferreira and another vs N M Valladores Jeh M and S.

867-09 Jam R and D Virji Tricumji vs Mahadeo Bhagwandas S B Mehta.

909-09 Madhowji K and Co L Pragji and another vs Nowroji Merwanji and another.

844-09 Bicknell M and R Abdeally Sumsudin vs Nuruddin Shaik Adam Nanu H and Co.

845-09 Bicknell M and R Abdeally Sumsudin vs Nuruddin Shaik Adam Nanu H and Co.

792-08 Jehangir M and S Edesam Kesoji and another vs Hyderab Abduli Kayani Tyabji D and Co.

879-08 Tyabji D and Co Dhanaji B Dhura vs Luxmibai widow and others Mydhowji K and Co Tyabji D and Co.

531-08 Ard H D and Co Aboo Chandoo Patel vs Dowood Mahomed and others Kanga and P.

118-02 Matubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj Bh K and G.

795-08 Ragh Bh and N Pandurang V Abbyanker vs Shri Dhundiraj Goresh Devmaharaj Nanu H and Co.

551-08 Jehangir G and B Manshanker Vejashanker vs Kapadia Bros a firm Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

650-02 Jam R and D Hirji Bhojraj and another vs Pandurang Visnu Abhenker Ragh B and N

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commr's Report Part heard.

199-07 P N Billimoria Bai Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji and others Tyabji D and Co.

1086-09

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The first Governor-General of United South Africa will find that his post is no sinecure. That great country has achieved peace and unification in a remarkably rapid manner, and seems in a fair way of settling down to progress, but her problems are many and various. The labour question, the black man, the Indian immigrant, the language problem, these are all rocks which should test the skill of the most cunning navigator, and it may be that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has not shown sufficient statecraft during the Liberal Administration to make up for his lack of Colonial experience. Perhaps, however, the son of him who wanted peace at all costs in the last generation may be received as a token of friendship in the present. We all wish him good luck in his new venture, and hope it will bring out qualities more worthy of the dignity of history than those called forth by the remonstrant lady prisoners of this old fashioned country.

THE SLIPPERY POLE.

The University of Copenhagen's commission have sat in solemn conclave over Dr. Cook's records, and announced their decision against him. The records are declared to be inconclusive and lacking information to an "inadmissible" degree. Copenhagen, it will be remembered, first guaranteed Dr. Cook's claims to the world, and the decision of her learned men, who alone are supplied with all the facts, cannot be impeached by outsiders who have not facts before them. The world will not be able to hear something definite of this affair. And if we must confess it—the long controversy has chilled our enthusiam, and we can only extend our sympathies to the real discoverer of the Pole. As for Dr. Cook, one hardly knows what to make of him. During the last fortnight or so he has been lost sight of, and probably, deeming discretion the better part of valour, he may keep out of the way for a little time to come. Whether he is a sufferer from delusions, as some in Copenhagen have reported, and really believes in the truth of his story, or whether he has acted from enmity to Captain Peary, or whether he is merely a colossal combination of Munchausen and de Rougemont, we shall probably know some day.

REASSURED?

Mr. Asquith's naval soothing-draughts would be more effective if they contained some definite and detailed reply to the statistical, cut-and-dried charges made by his opponents. Nor will laudatory references to Mr. Haldane reassure us, since the Conservative fears are entertained primarily for the naval, not the military, armaments. The Prime Minister has adopted the plan of Mr. McKenna and, indeed, of most of the other Cabinet Ministers. This plan consists of answering all apprehensions with "We are all right, you take my word for it," a speech which may satisfy their political adherents, but can only irritate those of us who are not and never have been willing to take their word for anything. Applied to the Navy, this catch-phrase is even more aggravating than usual, since the admissions wrung from time to time from the Government have scarcely been of a nature to allay patriotic anxiety. We wanted Dreadnoughts, and they would not give them us. Now they will not even give us facts. It would be unfair to them, however, to suggest that facts would cost them nothing. They might cost them whatever slender hope they may entertain of success next month.

THE ISSUES.

Mr. Chamberlain in his preface to Mr. Garvin's "Tariff or Budget?" states the issues of the General Election with the lucid force that might have been expected of him. Two things, he points out, have to be decided. "We have to determine once for all whether, in disregard of the experience of our own flesh and blood elsewhere throughout the English-speaking world, we, above all nations, can do without a Second Chamber"; and, secondly, "whether Tariff Reform is now to become the basis of our fiscal system, or whether Cobdenism—especially as regards the freedom of foreign imports from all taxation, while heavier burdens are laid upon our own trade—is to be considered the final principle." As Mr. Chamberlain says, the Government and their supporters would gladly fight the election on a false issue, and not on the policy of Tariff Reform. Their efforts must be unavailing. It is apparent that the two questions, the House of Lords and Tariff Reform, hang so closely together as to be in effect one question. The Lords are to be impeached before the country because they would not consent to a ruinous system of finance, and this system is a confession that the requirements of the country cannot be met safely without recourse to reformed tariffs. The Socialism of the Budget is but a set-off to the common-sense of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. By throwing out the Budget the House of Lords insisted on safe finance. The country has to decide which it prefers—recklessness leading nobody knows where, or prudence giving power with wealth. The Tariff Reform issue cannot be obscured. It has been illuminated by the Budget.

OBJECT-LESSONS.

The Midland Union of Conservative Associations has taken a large shop in Birmingham with the intention of displaying there for the next few weeks a number of articles manufactured abroad, but in common use and capable of being produced in this country. Object-lessons in Tariff Reform were advocated and practised by Mr. Chamberlain in his earliest campaigns, and there can be no more striking method of driving home an argument than by the mute testimony of inanimate objects. Doors, window-frames, enamelled ironware, locks, nuts, bolts, boots, brushes, and an endless number of other articles in which Tariff Reform would enable this country to compete with the foreigner will be displayed where thousands will be passing daily. The society is willing to give the benefit of its experience to any Tariff Reformer wishing to organise a similar exhibit. The expense would not be very large, and the result, we cannot help thinking, will be out of all proportion to the trifling effort demanded.

GOOD-WILL.

It is impossible that the terrible fire at Clapham should not cast a gloom over London's Christmas, and we would not have it otherwise if it meant that Londoners lacked sympathy. So it is just because everybody feels distressed at the loss and suffering involved that we commend to the notice of the public the appeal of the Drapers' Institution. Some five or six hundred young people have lost employment, belongings, savings, and this at a time of the year when most establishments have already engaged all the extra assistants they are likely to require. The trade has acted most generously in housing and helping in many ways a large proportion of these unfortunate employees, but for the provision to be in any sense adequate, the general public must subscribe. This season of the year is a great drain already on many pockets, and it is much to ask that the sympathy so widely felt shall receive practical expression. But special crises demand special efforts and sacrifices, and Londoners have always proudly upheld the record of their City in this respect.

HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache! Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

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In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and Nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

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If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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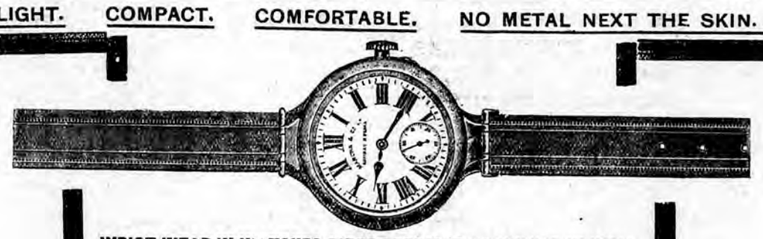

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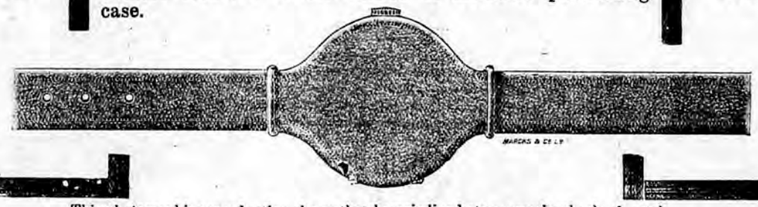

This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

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MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore.

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As you would be interested to hear what an Excellent Watch your "Military Model" is I append a few particulars of one I bought from you in February 1905. It has never varied in spite of rough usage more than one minute per week, and I consider it a first rate timekeeper. Among other things, I have found it dust proof and on one occasion was on my wrist when I fell down a well. Not a drop of water got inside and it has gone just as well as ever, thereby proving itself absolutely watertight.

Your faithfully,

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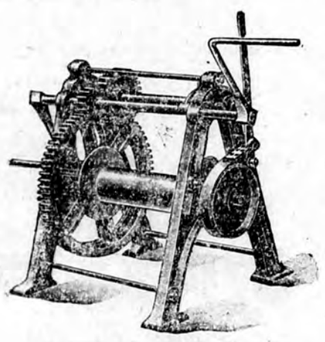

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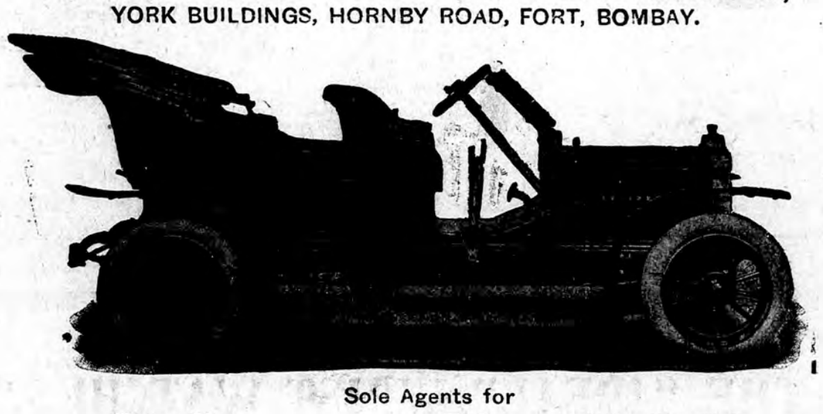

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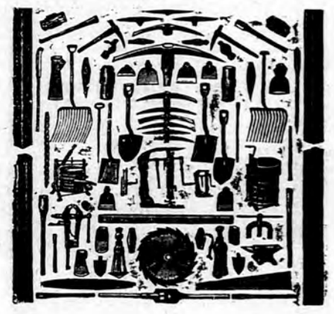

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